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VOL. VIII. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 26, 1870. NO. 85.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

The Frauds in the Indian Service.

Mr. Welsh Finds Plenty of Evidence to Support His Charges—Mr. Motley's Final Official Dispatch—The San Domingo Expedition—The Story of Lee's Surrender, as Told by the President to Clark Mills, the Sculptor—Surratt Not Permitted to Lecture in Lincoln Hall—Commissioner Wilson Will Not Resign—Christmas Services—Irregularity of Western Mails.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, December 20, 1870.

The Frauds in the Indian Bureau.

Mr. Welsh, of the Indian Peace Commission, is here, and has been looking over the records in the Indian office relating to the transactions he recently exposed in his report to Secretary Delano. He claims to have found ample official evidence to substantiate his charges. The House Committee on Appropriations have sent to the Indian office for copies of all documentary evidence bearing on the case, and when this is furnished the investigation ordered will proceed rapidly.

Mr. Motley's Final Dispatch.

The State Department has received a final dispatch from Mr. Motley. He reviews his official course at length, and defends himself against the charges brought against him by the Administration, or implied by the manner of his removal. If not published during the recess, it will doubtless be called for immediately upon the reassembling of Congress.

The San Domingo Expedition.

An order was issued at the Navy Department today, assigning Captain Temple to the command of the Tennessee, now fitting for sea for the purpose of taking the commissioners to San Domingo.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 25, 1870.

Surratt Not to Lecture.

It is not so certain that Surratt will get a chance to lecture here after all, as has heretofore been announced. His application to the joint stock company for the privilege of lecturing in Lincoln Hall has been indignantly refused.

The Story of Lee's Surrender.

Clark Mills visited General Grant lately, for the purpose of getting from him an authentic account of the particulars attending the surrender of General Lee, to aid him in his proposed work of representation of that event in bas relief for his monument. On this point the President said: "Lee came in with a flag of truce to see on what terms we would receive his surrender. I stated the terms, and Lee said, 'Please reduce that to writing. I took some manifold paper and made several copies, and handed one to him, saying, 'There, I believe that is about all.' Lee read it and signed, and then passed it back to me, and I perused it. The transaction took place in front of my tent under a tree, and with little ceremony. After Lee left, I remarked to Staff that he had seen a picture representing the surrender as being taken place in a room with a carpeted floor, and in the midst of the staff officers of both armies. Grant replied that the picture was got up to show off the aids; that was founded on the turning over of the surrendered forces on the next day, but the real surrender took place as above stated.

May be Removed, but Won't Resign.

Commissioner Wilson, of the Land Office, says the President has given him no intimation that his resignation would be acceptable. He has been informed that Secretary Delano had written from Georgia to his son here, hinting that his resignation would give satisfaction. Mr. Wilson says the Administration can remove him if it chooses, but he won't resign.

Special Christmas Services

Were held in most of the churches in the city to-day, and a majority of them were decorated with flowers and evergreens. The religious observance of the day among all denominations was more general than any previous Christmas.

Newspaper Mails Irregular.

The Western newspaper mails have of late become very irregular, especially those from Ohio, though the complaint is almost as general in regard to States further west and northwest. The matter causes much annoyance here. Senator Schurz asked, this morning, if there will not be prompt contributions to help circulate his late speech, as suggested by a prominent Western journal. He will, however, supply whatever demand there may be.

The Tennessee Officered.

The following complement of officers has been ordered to the Tennessee, now fitting out for San Domingo: One commander, four lieutenant-commanders, one lieutenant, one surgeon, two assistant surgeons, one paymaster, one chief engineer, two first assistant engineers, two second assistant engineers.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 24, 1870.

EXPRESS COMPANY ROBBED.

A letter received here from Pensacola says that on the train mail, the southern Express Company was robbed a few miles from that place. There were several packages of money, one of $12,000 from the Navy Department, which was probably intended for the Pensacola navy yard, another package of $900, and several other small sums, amounting altogether to about $13,000, all of which was stolen.

POSTAL CHANGES IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Name of Hendricksburg, Luzerne county, is changed to Ashley, and present Postmaster retained. Jacob L. Shenk, Postmaster, Grantville, Dauphin county, vice Michael Shenk, deceased. Edward E. Bosworth, Postmaster, Osceola, Tioga county, vice H. C. Bosworth, deceased. John S. Beaver, Postmaster, Kratzerville, Snyder county, vice S. R. Yeorick, moved away. John H. Metzgar, Postmaster, Halifax, Dauphin county, vice John E. Lyter, removed. George A. Miller, Postmaster, Fannettsburg, Franklin county, vice Mary A. Kuppenheimer, moved. Robert L. Brown, Postmaster, Pollock, Clarion county, vice James Pollock, resigned. Jas. O. Donald, Postmaster, Mount Bradford, Dauphin county, vice Levi Morse, resigned. Irvin R. Beardsley, Postmaster, Little Meadows, Susquehanna county, vice T. B. Beardsley, resigned. John D. Gilpin, Postmaster, Brandywine Summit, Delaware county, vice John R. Herburn, resigned. Benjamin Shaeffer, Postmaster, Benvenue, Dauphin county, vice M. H. Miller, resigned. Jarvis J. Davidson, Postmaster, Jackson Hall, Franklin county, vice J. H. Herman, Jackson Hall, Franklin county, vice Jacob Hollar, resigned. Henry Heitzel, Postmaster, Powell's Creek, Dauphin county, vice J. C. Powell, resigned.

Route No. 2,031,—Caledonia to Driftwood, M. Miller, contractor, service is increased two trips per week, and pay $400 per annum *pro rata*, from January 1, 1871, with privilege that if contractor run daily stages over any part of the route, he shall also convey the mail without additional expense to the department.

HON. A. G. CURTIN.

The Russian Minister is in receipt of a letter from Prince Gortschakoff, wherein that official states that he sees much of the American Minister, ex-Governor Curtin, and that the more he sees of him the more he likes him. M. Catacazy, the Russian Minister here, states that Governor Curtin is the most popular American Minister who has ever been sent to Russia. He is said to be a special favorite with the Czar.

SAN DOMINGO QUESTION.

Senator Sumner received a large number of letters by this morning's mail from different parts of the country indorsing his position on the San Domingo question. Among the writers of these letters are some of the most eminent men of the country. In an interview which your correspondent had with the Senator to-day, he stated that he had no personal feeling for the President, and that he never entertained the opinion that General Grant was cognizant of any fraud or corruption in connection with the San Domingo treaty. When it came to him to talk upon this subject, he intensely informed them that he did not suppose that he "entertained any suspicion of the President's integrity. The Senator denies the report telegraphed hence last night, that early yesterday morning he called upon Secretary Boutwell, and that subsequently a correspondence passed between the Secretary and the President. Senator Sumner says he has not seen the Secretary of the Treasury since Thursday morning, when he met him in the Senate after his personal explanation. He has no intention to drag Mr. Boutwell into his difference with the administration—a fact of which Mr. Boutwell is cognizant. Mr. Sumner proposes to make his fight against the acquisition of San Domingo alone, and he has no intention of placing his friends in a false position, or of arraying them against the Administration. Your correspondent called upon him to-day he found him in excellent spirits, thoroughly recovered from the fatigue and excitement of the long session of the Senate in which he was so prominent an actor. He spoke of the Presidential campaign of 1872, and of friends in the Senate who opposed him so bitterly in the most kind and considerate terms.

Another correspondent says he expects to support many measures of President Grant's administration. He still adheres to what he told the President on the memorable night when Grant called upon him about the St. Domingo treaty—"Mr. President, I am an administration man, and whatever you recommend shall find in me a most careful and considerate attention." This is his position toward the administration.

NEWS SUMMARY

BY TELEGRAPH.

The Secretary of the Merchants' Exchange of St. Louis has received the following statistics of hog packing in the west: St. Louis, 151,934; same time last year, 179,858; Chicago, 357,945; last year, 397,175; Cincinnati, 99,624; last year, 125,930; Louisville, 219,-274; last year 170,000; Milwaukee 70,000; last year 58,000; Indianapolis 46,281; Peoria 11,000; Buffalo ten 1,000; Galena 15,338; Springfield, Ill., 5,138. The hogs packed at St. Louis averaged 264 pounds; last year 240 pounds.

A double horror occurred Friday evening at Colamer, N. Y. Lorenzo D. Garret, aged thirty-two, murdered his father-in-law Alfred C. Tallman, aged sixty-seven. Garrett attacked Tallman in the latter's barnyard and broke his skull with an axe, killing him instantly. Garrett then went to his own barn, set fire to his distant and hanged himself. The two men have been quarreling about property for some years past.

Thomas Myers was shot and killed in a quarrel at Hamilton, Ohio, Saturday night.

A larger shop, drug store, oyster saloon and post-office building in Carbondale, Illinois, were burned yesterday. Loss about $5,000. The books and papers were saved from the postoffice.

The old court house at Chicago took fire on Saturday night, about eight o'clock, in the room occupied by the County Treasurer, and was damaged to the extent of five or six thousand dollars by fire and water. Considerable excitement and alarm prevailed for a little among the prisoners in the jail, which is in the basement of the building, but none were injured.

The sales of real estate in Chicago for the past year aggregate $37,500,420, against $49,476,168 in 1869.

The Central Pacific Railroad robbers, tried at Washoe City, have been sentenced to States Prison as follows: Chapman and Wells Fargo Express Agent Gregory, Colonel Twenty-two and Squires twenty-three years and six months.

A boy named Lauer was seriously injured in Cincinnati on Saturday, by an explosion of a boiler in a cooking range. Frozen pipes are supposed to be the cause of the accident.

At St. Louis on Saturday night, ice gorged above the bridges, and there is now an open space of water below, giving to the ferry boats free transit from shore to shore and opening the way for the resumption of ferriage. The river is also closed at Sulphur Springs, twenty miles above here, and two miles below ice gorges are reported between here and Grand Tower. The weather began to moderate last night, and to-day the mercury rose several degrees. Indications to-night favor a speedy thaw, a general break-up and resumption of navigation. Several hundred persons crossed the ice on foot to-day.

Mr. A. Moody, Postmaster at Webster, a few miles from St. Louis on the Pacific Railroad, while attempting to cross the track last night to get his mules on the train, was run over and killed.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Collision.

LONDON, December 25.—The brigantine Faultless, Capt. Davideon, from Wilmington, N. C., *via* New York for London, was in collision with the Corona forty miles off Dungeness Head. The Fearless was badly damaged and was abandoned by the crew in a sinking condition.

The Immediate Removal of the Capital to Rome.

FLORENCE, December 24.—In the Italian Parliament yesterday Signor Arrezzuna urged the immediate removal of the capital to Rome. Signor Fascanelli argued against the proposition.

The Mont Cenis Tunnel.

TURIN, December 25.—The Mont Cenis tunnel will probably be completed to-morrow.

Residence for the Pope.

BERLIN, December 23.—It is understood that the King of Prussia has granted Faldo, in Hesse Cassel, to the Pope as a residence.

The Eclipse.

CADIZ, December 23.—The observations of the eclipse were successful here. Good photographs of the Corona were obtained.

SYRACUSE, SICILY, December 22, *via* LONDON.—Professors Pierce and Lockyer report that the observations taken by them of the eclipse were imperfect, in consequence of unfavorable weather, but the results obtained last year in America are confirmed.

Bonds at Frankfort.

FRANKFORT, December 24.—American bonds are neglected here, the attention of financial men being turned to the new German loan.

Italian Capital to be Taken to Rome.

FLORENCE, December 25.—The Chamber of Deputies have passed, by a vote of 192 yeas to 18 nays, the bill providing for the removal of the capital from Florence to Rome within six months. A resolution expressing the gratitude of the citizens of Florence to the Romans for their patriotism during the siege of the city was adopted, and the Chambers adjourned to January 16th.

No English Markets.

LONDON, December 24, 11:30 A. M.—Business is suspended to-day on account of the holidays. All markets are closed, and will remain so until Tuesday.

An Asylum for the Pope—Lawlessness in Rome.

LONDON, December 25.—Austria, Prussia and England have offered an asylum to the Pope. He will probably accept Malta. Murders in the streets of Rome are of nightly occurrence. The life of the Rector the American college was attempted.

Changes in the Cabinet.

LONDON, December 25.—Enfield has been appointed under Lord Secretary of State in place of Otway, and Davideon member Parliament from Durham, has been appointed Judge Advocate General.

Marine News.

QUEENSTOWN, December 24.—The steamer France, from New York for Liverpool, has arrived.

QUEENSTOWN, December 24.—The steamer City of Baltimore, from New York for Liverpool, has arrived.

MANSFIELD, O.

Coldest Day of the Season—Receipts of the Bazaar—Death of a Prominent Citizen.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MANSFIELD, O., December 24, 1870.

To-day has been the coldest of the season, the thermometer marking eight degrees below zero at nine o'clock this morning, and ranging in that vicinity all day.

The receipts of the Congregational Bazaar, just closed, were one thousand and seventy-six dollars.

J. S. Simmons, one of our most prominent citizens, died this morning of cancer in the stomach.

GEORGIA.

The Result of the Election in the State—The Congressional Election.

AUGUSTA, December 24.—Sufficient returns from all sections of the State have been received to show that the State has gone largely Democratic, and it is tolerably certain that the following Democrats have been elected to Congress: First District—W. W. Paine, Forty-first Congress; S. S. Bridges, Forty-second; Third District—Wm. F. Wright, Forty-first and Forty-second; Fifth District—L. A. Cooke to the Forty-first, and Hon. Pleasant A. Stovall the Forty-second; Sixth District—Wm. P. Price, Forty-first and Forty-second; Seventh District—P. M. B. Young, Forty-first and Forty-second; Eighth District—The Fourth Districts are doubtful. It is thought they have gone Republican, but it will not be officially counted to-day. The Democrats have elected three-fourths of the members of the Legislature.

POLITICAL.

RALEIGH, N. C. December 24.—Governor Holden appeared yesterday, by his counsel, before the senate sitting as a Court of Impeachment, to respond to charges of impeachment, and asked for thirty days delay in which to prepare his answer. The court ordered an answer to the articles of impeachment be filed on or before January 23, that the managers file their replication within the next six days, and that the case would stand for trial January 30. The court then adjourned to January 25th. The Democrats lack one vote of having two-thirds majority, and the Republicans are confident of Holden's acquittal.

The Senatorial contest in Illinois waxes warm. Hon. Jesse K. Dubois was suggested as a compromise candidate, but he refuses to have his name used.

The latest developments is a letter from President Grant to a friend at Sparta expressing regret for having interfered in the Missouri trouble, and expressly disclaiming any intention to express a preference for any candidate.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, December 24, 1870.

ACQUITTED.

Mrs. Elizabeth B. Phelps, the well known advocate of woman's rights and a lady of wealth and high social position, was honorably acquitted to-day by Judge Dowling of the charge, for which she was arrested and committed, of stealing a dress piece of calico from a store on Sixth avenue.

ELEVATED RAILROAD MAN AGAIN INDICTED.

The Grand Jury of the Court of Over and Terminer to-day indicted the managers of the City Elevated Railroad for a nuisance. Mayor Hall drew up the indictment.

NEW YORK, December 25, 1870.

DON'T WANT TO BE ANNEXED.

A large meeting of the citizens of the town of West Farms, West Chester, Yorkers and other lower towns of West Chester county was held at Fordham yesterday, to protest against the proposed annexation of the lower part of West Chester to this city. The proposed new city would contain about 75,000 inhabitants, and twice the area of New York.

THE RESIDENCE OF SENATOR SUMNER.

Wm. M. Tweed has given fifty thousand dollars, and Sheriff O'Brien a thousand tons of coal for the relief of the poor in their respective wards.

THE CRISPINS.

One thousand and fifty Crispin strikers received money for another week's support from the society fund last night. They say they are determined to hold out, and are receiving four hundred dollars weekly from other cities.

FIRES.

The residence of R. W. Cameron, the well known stock breeder and inventor on Staten Island, was burned last night. Loss $100,000. The loss by the burning of Sutherford Park Hotel, New Jersey, Saturday was $150,000.

ANOTHER BILLIARD FIZZLE.

The Dion-Rudolphe billiard match for $2,000 will probably fail, in consequence of disagreement as to the stakeholder.

IMMIGRATION.

Number of immigrants last week, 2,684.

STATE POLITICS.

In regard to the result in the First Senatorial District the Philadelphia *Bulletin* says: "In the case of Mr. Dechert, it is quite possible that he may have had a small majority over and above the Democratic vote, although the numerous instances of fraud which have already reached us, leave this possibility in considerable doubt. Should these cases multiply until recently to warrant such proceeding, Mr. Lyndall will, of course, challenge the seat."

Mr. Grier, late editor of the Columbia *Herald*, is numbered among the Democratic candidates for Senator and Arms of the Senate.

The Allentown *Chronicle* thinks the discussion just now of the availibility of this or that man for the Governorship, or the claims of this or that locality to the nomination are premature and ill-advised. The energies of the leaders of the Republican party, it says, could be better employed in perfecting the organization, and harmonizing local differences.

M. C. Trout, of Mercer county, has been spoken of by several papers in connection with the Democratic Gubernatorial nomination. The Sharon *Herald* says he couldn't be elected School Director in his own township.

Of the new candidate for State Treasurer the *State Journal* says: Hon. Daniel J. Morrell is brought forward as the most acceptable candidate for State Treasurer, to independent men, who wish to ignore the old fight that disgraced the State last winter. Of all the names hitherto mentioned, there is none better than this.

The Meadville *Republican* says: Hon. H. C. Johnson, who has been named by numerous journals as a candidate for Attorney General, is not a candidate. We state this by authority.

COL. R. H. CONNELL prints in a Boston paper the following circular which he avers he saw and read in China during his journey through that Empire. The circular was issued in April of this year for distribution among the people, and furnished a clue to some of the means adopted to induce Chinamen to leave their country for America:

All Chinamen make much money in New Orleans, if they work. Chinamen have become richer than Americans there. Pay, first year, $500, but afterwards there more than double. One can can do as wards make more than double. One can can do as well as two. Nobody better nor get more pay than does he. Nice rice, vegetables and wheat, all very cheap. Every man is free to worship his God, get rich, and he can come home at any time. On the ships that go there passengers will find nice food very fine food. They can play all sorts of games and have no work. Everything is made happy. It is a nice country. Better than this. No sickness there and no danger of death. Come! go at once. You cannot afford to wait. Don't be afraid of the sword or the threats of enemies. Be Chinamen, but go.

It is reported that the miners and workmen of the entire anthracite coal region had resolved to suspend work on the 10th of January. Whether this reported suspension applies only to the Schuylkill region, or to all the anthracite coal fields, is not positively known. It certainly applies to the Schuylkill region, and that is generally accepted to be the prejudice of the Reading Railroad, which is in addition to keep up a good supply of coal all through the winter. The miners should keep at work. A coal strike, or a coal suspension, in mid-winter, however, says the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, from which we obtain this information, is a very different thing from a coal strike in midsummer. There is not much local prejudice to be aroused against.

The steamer Aries went ashore at Hertford bar on the night of the 5th inst. A yawl was at once launched to take soundings, but before getting a great distance from the steamer it upset, and the mate and four seamen were lost, three of the party being drowned. The two others succeeded in getting on the bottom of the boat, where, after a few hours' suffering, they froze to death. Two of the bodies floated ashore at Cape May yesterday.

Judge Dodge, of Galveston, coming into his court an hour late ordered a fine of $100 to be charged against him.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

THE WAR.

Rumored Defeat of Gen Chanzy,

General Faidherbe Surrounded—Termination of the Concordat in France—Fighting Reported Near Paris—Battle Probable Near Amiens—Unsuccessful French Sortie from Paris—Havre and Cherburg Said to be Impregnable—The Prussians Said to be Fortifying Their Line of Retreat to Metz—French Army of the North Defeated—Faidherbe Routed by Manteuffel, &c., &c.

ENGLAND.

Faidherbe Routed by Manteuffel.

LONDON, December 24, Noon.—General Faidherbe, with an army of 60,000 men, was routed by Manteuffel yesterday near Amiens. Two Prussian divisions only were engaged.

Termination of the Concordat in France—Great Hardships Predicted for the Prussians.

LONDON, December 24.—It is said M. Gambetta has announced to Rome his desire that France terminates the Concordat, in order to effect the entire separation of the Church and State in France.

The *Morning Post*, in its issue of yesterday predicts for the Prussians great hardships and losses during the coming winter, because the Parisians have demonstrated their ability to resist indemnity.

Prince Napoleon recently paid a visit to General Changarnier. His propositions relative to the French crown were instantly rejected.

General Faidherbe Surrounded—French Prisoners Shot.

LONDON, December 25.—A dispatch from Brussels says that General Faidherbe is being surrounded by the Germans, and that the Prussians have occupied Soissons.

It is said that the Commune at Lyons has sent an address to the French Government, insisting upon fewer decrees and proclamations and more boldness and energy.

A French squadron left Brest for Havre, and additional ships of war are being got in readiness for the same destination.

M. Charondy has sent a diplomatic dispatch to the cabinet at Hague, in which he says that he learns with horror and indignation that four escaped French prisoners, surrendered by the Dutch to the Germans, were shot.

Fighting near Paris.

Special to the World.]

LONDON, December 22.—A dispatch from Versailles of the 21st says: The 9th corps advanced yesterday on the road to Le Bourget and attacked the guards at the headquarters at Gonesse. There was fighting at Argenteuille, Garges, Bonneuil and Stains. The twelfth Saxon corps reinforced the guards at four o'clock and the French retired.

The Approaching Conference.

LONDON, December 23.—There are reports that the French Government has consulted the English Government to obtain egress from Paris for the Plenipotentiary to the approaching Conference.

A correspondent in Berlin thinks that in the event of an appeal by Prussia to the European Court for arbitration of the Luxemburg affair, the Government of Great Britain will be the first to undertake it.

Rumored Defeat of General Chanzy.

LONDON, December 22, evening.—A dispatch from Havre says: A rumor was prevalent that General Chanzy had been defeated by the combined armies of the Duke of Mecklenburg and Prince Frederick Charles, and is now in full retreat.

Information has been received from Cherbourg that there are now 60,000 French troops at Havre.

Battle Probable near Amiens.

LONDON, December 23.—The Prussians have left Beauvais, but are encamped near the town. Two French iron-clads are stationed off the port. Late dispatches from Amiens report that General Manteuffel is near that city and that a battle is probable.

Reinforcements for Rheims.

LONDON, December 23.—Advices from Versailles state that six thousand Saxons have left Sainty with the intention of making a forced march to Rheims, where the people are reported to have risen in insurrection against the authority of the Prussian commander.

Prussians Fortifying their Line of Retreat.

LONDON, December 25.—The Prussians are fortifying their line of retreat, but it will be a long time before they will be completed.

What Eugenie is Doing.

LONDON, December 24.—The Empress Eugenie is organizing a fund for French prisoners. She is translating for the use of Prury Lane Theater for a benefit performance.

German Terms of Peace—A New Demand.

LONDON, December 23.—Advices from Berlin say that part of the terms of peace is the demand that France resigns Savoy and Nice to Italy.

The Germans Falling Back.

Special to the World.]

LONDON, December 24.—The Germans are making a retrograde movement upon Orleans, and the French lines have been much advanced to the north and northeast of Paris.

Prussians Refusing to Occupy Tours.

LONDON, December 24.—The port of Bardeur has been closed to the Germans. Snipper and Co.'s camp are still under strict blockade.

It is said that the impossibility of Lyons has expressed a wish that Garibaldi be made a member of the Government of National Defense.

The Prussian division refuses to occupy Tours, although the Mayor requested the General commanding to do so. The Prussians are leaving the Loire, with destroying the railroad running through the city, and encamped in the suburbs.

Prussia's Position on the Eastern and Luxemburg Questions.

LONDON, December 24.—The Berlin *Gazette* denies that there is any parallel between the demand of Russia in regard to the Black Sea and the pledge given by Prussia as to the position of Luxemburg. Count Bismarck is true to the letter of the law, and simply repeats what has been insisted on—that the security of the independence of Luxemburg be based solely on the guarantee of the powers, and that he must interfere if her troops are assailed while passing through Luxemburg.

PRUSSIA.

The German Empire—Delay in the Bombardment of Paris.

Special to the Herald.]

BERLIN, December 21.—In hastening the consummation of a superficial union of Germany, Bismarck has played his strongest trump. There has been hazardous delay in closing the war. The proclamation of the United Empire was issued at Versailles amidst the din of uninterrupted hostilities has a twofold effect, and shows the progress of the German press of further opposition against opponents who have displayed barbarity and atrocity throughout the conflict. The uncertainty of the fall of Paris is the topic of conversation, the demands for a speedy bombardment clamorous, and the people fail to measures the public that the military chiefs are fully awake to their duty, and that the delay is doing nothing undone speedily to reduce the capital. The belief prevails that the bombardment has been postponed by the influence of the Queen of England. In reply to this belief the official organs say that it is rather owing to the difficulty in reaching the city, effectively, the Prussian batteries being few in number and lacking ammunition. In the capital the Germans will take a firm footing and occupy it until the French elect a responsible government. In regard to the manner accomplishing this, whether by quelling the present government and its forces in the field or the Orleans family, or by the convocation of a Consti tutional Government, the widest opinions are formed, the best informed express their convictions that the only way to get out of the labyrinth is to recognize the Constitutional Government of Thiers.

Wonderful efforts are still being made for the prosecution of the war and all the classes of able bodied were being drafted, equipped and sent to the front. Calls have been made upon officers formerly in the service to return to duty. Many of the officials of various departments are sent with muskets on their shoulders to fill the civil places conquered territory. Playbills announce that actors, singers and theatrical artistes have gone to the front. The Pottsdam and Anhalt Railroads are daily forwarding hundreds of wagon loads of the largest projectiles. The great gun factories are working incessantly at work manufacturing ordnance of the largest calibre. It is supposed that the close of the bombardment will take place before Christmas; while such speculations are idle, all agree in the belief that the end is near at hand, and looks for a concussion of peace. A single factory sends to the army 80,000 cans of preserved meats daily. Up to this date sixty-five millions of letters, forty-five millions thalers, one million parcels and thirty-five thousand official papers have been sent to the front through the postoffices. The field posts in France cover fifty-seven German miles and employ two hundred and sixty officers and five thousand clerks. The firmest determination exists among the troops, despite their hardships, that they will not cease until a successful ending, of which there are no signs, to be little prospect for the next three or four months.

French Sortie Repulsed.

BERLIN, December 23.—Queen Augusta has just made public the following telegram from King William, dated Versailles: "The French made a sortie in the direction of Stains and Bourget, supported by the mistaken idea that the French army of relief was approaching. Many French prisoners were taken in the march on the 21st. The sortie was easily repulsed. The cold is intense.

French Officers Breaking their Parole.

BERLIN, December 23.—Count Bismarck has addressed a circular note to the diplomatic agents of the North German Confederation at foreign courts, which calls their attention to the fact that the French officers are breaking their parole not to serve in the army during the present war, and saying that as the French Government sanctioned the practice, similar empty measures will be taken to check it. The Count adds that in the event of future complaints of the kind being well-grounded they will proceed upon the offenders at the Prussian Headquarters.

Finances of Prussia.

BERLIN, December 22.—Herr Camphausen has made the important announcement in the Prussian Chambers that no deficit is probable in the finances of the country for the year 1870, 1871.

Victorin Congratulates King William.

VERSAILLES, December 23.—The congratulations of Queen Victoria to the King of Prussia on the acceptance of the title of Emperor were presented to His Majesty to-day by Secretary Odo Russell.

FRANCE.

Havre and Cherbourg.

BORDEAUX, December 24.—Havre is now so strongly fortified that no fears are entertained of its being taken. All the works about the city are fully manned and supplied, and there are several war vessels ready for action before the city.

Cherbourg is also regarded as impregnable to any force the Germans can bring against it. The fortifications on the land side have been completed and armed, and Havre frigates are stationed in the roads.

Lyons Panic Stricken.

LYONS, December 20, *via* LONDON, December 24.—The capture of Nuits by the enemy caused a panic here. Meetings were held, at which orators made frantic appeals to the people. Blood was shed, one was wounded, the National and Mobile Guards mustered, and delegations assembled at the prefecture, women in mourning paraded through the streets. The Red Republicans gathered in large numbers before the Hotel de Ville and clamored for vengeance. General Carrond, commander of the National Guards, refused to surrender the hall. He was assailed, and his sword broken, and, in self-defense, he discharged his revolver at his assailants. The ball from which we obtain this information, is a very different thing from a coal strike in midsummer. There is not much local prejudice to be aroused against. The troops remained passive during the disorders.

Fighting at Noyons.

LILLE, December 24.—Fighting has been heard since Thursday in the direction of Noyons. The Prussians are in the vicinity of Verbins. They have blown up the bridge over the Aure.

Chanzy Ready to Resume the Offensive.

Special to the World.]

LE MANS, December 22.—General Chanzy's retreat to this point was voluntary, for the purpose of concentrating his own forces and drawing the Germans after him. General chanzy has now two hundred thousand men, and he will immediately resume the offensive. The Tenth German corps is at Tours, Ninth south of Tours, the Mecklenburger between Vendome and St. Calais, and Manteuffel is near Amiens.

Faidherbe Fights Victoriously.

CHERBOURG, December 25.—Troops in and around this port have left for the front, for the purpose of uniting with the army of De Chanzy.

General Faidherbe fought victoriously with the enemy at Port Navelles. The battle commenced at 11 A. M. and ended at 6 P. M. The Germans have again entered Tours, meeting with no opposition.

A German Victory.

AMIENS, December 24.—A German victory is reported at Halle, southeast of this city, over the army of the North, sixty thousand strong. The Germans carried several villages by storm, and took one thousand prisoners.

French Account of the Battle of Nuitz.

BORDEAUX, December 24.—The official report of the battle of Nuitz, on the 18th, shows that Gen. Gremer was attacked by 24,000 Prussians, with a heavy force of artillery. The French had but only 10,000 men, who, after fighting many hours, retired, but a quarter of a mile from the town. The Germans lost more than 5,500 killed and wounded, among them Duke William of Baden and several Colonels. The peasants fought bravely by the side of the regular troops. Reinforcements came up next morning, and the Germans pursued in such haste that the prisoners they had taken the day before escaped. The French loss was 1,700 killed and wounded.

EASTERN QUESTION.

The Conference to Meet January 3d.

LONDON, December 23.—The first meeting of the Conference on the Eastern question has been fixed for the 3d of January. Prince Charles, of Roumania, calls the attention of the powers to the fact that his position as settled by the treaty of Paris is no longer tenable.

Favre to Represent France.

LONDON, December 23.—It is now said that Favre will represent France in the Conference.

BELGIUM.

Escape of French Prisoners.

ANTWERP, December 24.—Twenty-two French prisoners, who were confined in the city, escaped yesterday.

German Garrisons Strengthened.

BRUSSELS, December 22.—The *Echo du Nord* says the German garrisons at Rheims and Chalons have been greatly increased, owing to the devastating attitude of the army of the north. Chalons is required to pay the requisitions demanded by the invaders, twenty citizens have been arrested and sent to Germany as hostages.

FRIGHTFUL DISASTER.

Spotswood Hotel, Richmond, Burned

Four Persons Known to Have Perished in the Flames—Several Others Supposed to be Lost—Guests Turned Almost Naked Into the Freezing Streets.

RICHMOND, VA., December 25.—Last night was the coldest for thirteen years. The ground was covered with snow, and the thermometer indicated five degrees below zero. At a quarter past two this morning, as the porter had completed his round of watchmen, the Spotswood Hotel was discovered to be on fire on the lower floor. An effort was immediately made to waken the guests, and, from the shouts and cries of fire, a terrible rushing about trying to save their baggage, and women, nearly naked and barefooted, fleeing into the snow covered streets. The steamfire engine promptly responded and, in less than an hour after the alarm was given, the fire was under control, though the building, it was some time before the water could be thrown on the building. In twenty minutes the flames had made an entire wreck of the hotel, and the staircase was cut off. The guests then commenced leaping from the windows, and Mr. Ben. Ficklin, of Philadelphia, Steward of the Hotel, leaped from the third story, receiving fatal injuries.

The most horrible feature of the disaster was the appearance of Mrs. Emily Kennearly of Baltimore, the wife of a prominent merchant of that city, and two other ladies, screaming for help. The fire communicated to the upper stories, and the flames began to reach the window. While the firemen were endeavoring to lengthen the ladders the cry of women and children rent the air. Before they were lost, the room brightening up a moment after the fire burst out.

Up to noon to-day the only burned whose names are known are Erasmus Ross, clerk of Libby Prison during the war. Mr. Ross was a guest of the house. Samuel W. Robinson, clerk with Fisher & Bro., and Edward Hall, of Hall & Sons, clerks in the Bank Director of the hotel was consumed, and it is impossible to give the names of strangers who may be lost. Several of the guests have left the city, and it is said about a dozen uncalmed trunks of persons from New York are in the hotel safe.

The weather was so cold that the telegraph wires in front of the Currency Building were covered with ice, and the dispatches chiseled out. The snow is now three inches thick.

Among the remarkable escapes was that of C. S. Hefto, attached to the office of the State Printer, who was in the second Prussian story, and escaping from window cornice to window cornice till he reached the ground. He was badly burned, however, living on the opposite side of the street, he had a narrow escape. The guests lost all their clothing, and the ladies had a walk barefooted in the snow. The total loss is $350,000. The insurance is mostly by Northern companies. Several business houses were destroyed, among them Ficklin & Ferguson's crockery store, Adams Express Company's office, and Spotswood Hotel.

The following are additional names of persons who are known to be burned to death in the Spotswood Hotel: Ed. Hall, of Hall & Sons, Baltimore; Mr. Pilgrim's Progress; W. H. Pace, of Danville, Va., Clerk of the Virginia House of Delegates; Mr. Carver of the Southern Express Company. The Spotswood Hotel was valued at $300,000, and insured in Northern companies for $150,000. The loss to the proprietors of the Spotswood had their furniture destroyed. Mr. Wines had a large amount of money for seven thousand dollars in the North British Company. All the goods ready for delivery by Messrs. Ficklin & Ferguson were destroyed. The company's money was all saved and buried in the ashes.

An incident of the fire was the appearance of a man at one of the upper windows, who sat leaning upon the window sill, apparently dead. Every one thought he fell back. Among those who had escaped was Mrs. Kennearly, wife of Mr. Kennearly, of York, engineer of the James River obstructions. S. A. Fearce, of Columbia S. C., private Secretary of Governor Orr, and Major Bell, of Mississippi, were at the theater. The Pace troupe lose their baggage. All the bodies of the victims have been found. The strangers have not been found. It is probable some citizens have taken some to their houses. The name of the person supposed burned was Mr. Emily Kennearly. The following are the names of the missing guests: Mr. Hall, of Baltimore; Mr. Pilgrim's Progress; A. Hefto, of Washington; A. Lel, of Tampa, Florida; George and E. H. Andrews, of Syracuse, New York; E. H. Ficklin, of New York; and John H. Hudson, of Jackson, Tennessee.

The Commercial.

[From the Weekly Mirror.]

That most admirable newspaper, the Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL, appeared on Monday last in a handsome new dress. This new dress has been lying in the COMMERCIAL office for the past two years, in case that sudden emergencies should arise to demand its immediate use. While the new dress undoubtedly shows progress, it is not so pleasant to the eye as the old dress. The COMMERCIAL is a model newspaper, and has no superior in the State, either in making up, reliability or intelligent views upon the great questions of the day. Its well known independence upon all matters, local and public, has gained for it from the public an unlimited confidence, possessed by no other newspaper in the commonwealth.

[From the Akron (Ohio) Beacon.]

Never does a public journal so well display its enterprise as in adopting the new dress throughout. The Pittsburgh morning COMMERCIAL, which, by its early arrival in this city, brings us the first news from the outside world, has just donned a new apparel, and holds a dignified place in the newspaper ranks.

The COMMERCIAL is one of the best quality paper, rapidly growing into circulation in Northern Ohio, and we are glad to chronicle its new improvement as heralding the success of the past. May the prosperity continue.

[From the Steubenville Herald.]

The Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL of this morning appears in a new dress, and looks exceedingly well. The COMMERCIAL is conducted with great energy, and as a news paper has few rivals.

[From the Steubenville Gazette.]

The Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL comes to us in an entire new dress, and presents a very neat appearance. The paper and ink used are excellent. Its politics being its only drawback. The DAILY COMMERCIAL has a larger circulation in Steubenville than any other daily paper, whether published here or abroad.

[From the Johnstown Tribune.]

The Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL comes to us this week dressed in a new suit in elegant taste, indicating "a

The Daily Commercial.

MONDAY, DECEMBER, 26, 1870.

As to-day will be observed by the community as Christmas, the COMMERCIAL will not be published to-morrow.

THE Republican press of the country quite generally condemn the course of Senator Sumner on the San Domingo resolutions, especially his personal assault on the President, as causeless and undignified in the extreme. To oppose the resolutions was his right, but it is held to be inexcusable to go out of his way to assail the President for zealously supporting a measure he believed was wise. It is extensively believed that it is not so much the San Domingo question as other matters—notably the recall of Mr. Motley—that has led to this exhibition of temper on the part of the Massachusetts Senator, the resolutions in question being only the occasion for its manifestation.

THE full text of the report of the Board of Engineers on the Newport and Cincinnati Bridge and on the general subject of the Ohio River navigation, is printed herewith. The friends of the river commerce should follow this report up with renewed exertions. They now have something to build on. Armed with this document and statistics showing the extent and relations of the commerce of the Ohio River, they can go before Congress confident that, unless that body has bound body and soul to the adverse interest, they will succeed, not only for the present but for all time to come. Heretofore they have trusted too much in mere reports, as though the work was done when they were made—a mistake that should not be repeated. Not only is the present report everything that could be desired, but a strong public sentiment exists in favor of making the campaign before Congress of a character consistent with the magnitude of the interest at stake.

THE *Free Trader* parades a list of Representatives who are "likely to unite to secure the organization of the House at the Forty-second Congress," by electing a Speaker favorable to free trade. In the list no Pennsylvanian appears, notwithstanding it has been repeatedly alleged that the changes at the last election in this State were owing to free trade influences, and would strengthen free trade in Congress. As a whole the list is a preposterous one, and proves too much, inasmuch as it discloses expectations which are bound not to be realized. The unwarrantable use of the names of leading Republicans, such as BLAINE, LOGAN, FARNSWORTH, GARFIELD, SHELLABARGER, BEATTY, etc., etc., makes it proper, if not absolutely imperative that they should let their constituents know whether they are engaged in the "new party" movement, about which so much has been heard, but which is understood to have died at its birth.

Scribner's Monthly for January a gentleman well known in Pittsburgh gives an interesting account of the condition of Strasburg shortly after the siege. From his statement the decidedly pro-French and anti-German feelings of the inhabitants are very manifest. The impression thus derived is strikingly confirmed by a collection of testimony of later date on the subject which we find quoted from a St. Petersburg journal. It appears that at first the German conquerors were led almost to believe that the Strasburgers of German birth were in the main either indifferent to the transfer, or even pleased with it, so undemonstrative were they in the expression of their sentiments. But a better knowledge of the people has completely dispelled the illusion. Though no excess has been committed against the German soldiers, nor have they any material annoyance to complain of, the people make it plain on all occasions that they have no sentiments of national fraternity with the Germans, and that a long time will be required to produce any. It is in the upper classes, we are told, that the alienation is most marked. Many Strasburg families are preparing to emigrate that they may escape from German rule. Religion, or ultramontane devotion to the Church and consequent horror of Protestantism seem to have a good deal to do with the feeling.

BRIGHAM YOUNG, we learn, is deeply troubled on account of the extravagance of the female members of his numerous family in the matter of dress. In a discourse delivered a short time ago, the prophet, with much unction and some indignation, contrasted the moderation of his own mother and of the Mormon ladies of other days with the tastes and habits of his wives at present. The enormous extent of material now required for a dress, the richness of the stuff, and the frequency of change fill him with disgust. Probably Gentile example has a good deal to do with the patriarch's troubles, and on that supposition his complaints become interesting. In fact, they are one of the numerous indications we hear of that the Mormon question with all its difficulties is in a fair way of being settled without bloodshed, or direct national interference. While Salt Lake was isolated from the rest of the world, its peculiar institutions were easily maintained, and the primitive manners and notions of the Saints naturally remained undisturbed by external collision. Only fanaticism aided by Mormon assistance was sufficient to overcome the barriers of various kinds which cut off the colony from the world. The land belonged to the Prophet and his people; the sway of the Elders was supreme, and the authority of the United States was not more generally despised than the fashions of the outside world. With the completion of the Pacific Railroad the downfall of the Mormon system was assured. The effects of the road have been reinforced by the discovery of gold and silver in the Territory. Gentiles in multitudes have swarmed in, and it is now possible to get juries who will sustain United States Judges in the execution of laws destructive to the Mormon system. Lands formerly exempt from taxation as sacred property now contribute their proportion of revenue, and the time can hardly be very far away when polygamy will be prosecuted and punished as a crime. On the death of YOUNG, which cannot be remote, important changes may confidently be expected to take place. In view of the impression already produced by Gentile example and the administration of United States laws, it seems not unlikely that a few years may witness the entire disorganization of the Mormon Church.

A GERMAN editor of Cincinnati has been studying the statistics of German immigration to this country, with some interesting results. According to the census of 1860 there were, in round numbers, 1,300,000 persons born in Germany living in the United States. In the ten years from 1860 to 1870, 862,217 Germans came into the country as immigrants. During those ten years the aggregate of immigration amounted to 2,455,251, so that thirty-five per cent. of the whole number were Germans, without reckoning with them the Swiss, the Alsatians, and the Lotheringens. Adding them, most of them being German, nearly forty per cent. of all the immigrants who came into the country during the decade were Germans.

An estimate founded on the last five years, gives 125,515 as the average number of Germans added to our population every year. It is thought that, in the immediate future, not less and probably more than 125,000 will be the annual addition from the same source. Next to Germany Ireland sends the greatest number of immigrants to this country. As in Ireland the population is diminishing, the supply from that country is certain to grow ever less in the future, while the increase of population in Germany makes it certain that the supply from there will steadily increase. In view of the alleged decrease of the native American population counteracted only or chiefly by Irish fertility, the editor is led by the facts just reported to a very obvious conclusion. The interest of the conclusion is heightened by the fact that Austria sends few Germans to this country, (in thirteen years from 1856 to 1869 only 1,595). Austrians immigrate eastward down the Danube as their fathers went from Bavaria. It is well known that for more than a hundred years German settlements have from time to time been formed on the Black Sea and even further towards the rising sun. Hence the prospect is that before very long a broad strip of the earth's surface extending from the Black Sea, or beyond to the Straits of Dover and again from the Atlantic to the Pacific will be covered with the German race. Such are the ambitious hopes of peaceful conquest with which some Teutons look into the future! Though regarding this speculation with some interest, there is perhaps no very solid reason why Anglo-Saxons should feel alarm. The great English Minister, CANNING, once said: "Nothing is so mislead ng as figures, except facts." In the speculations concerning population both these fertile services of error are in fault.

THE charge that the adverse report of Commander SELFRIDGE on the San Domingo business has been suppressed, will probably draw forth an explanation from some quarter capable of giving one. It would seem that there has been a good deal of misrepresentation or misunderstanding on this subject, both as to men and measures, more especially as to the motives of both the advocates and opponents of this measure, a fact which the recent explosion in the Senate has made apparent. We now hear from both sides that neither the President nor Mr. SUMNER entertains now nor has at any time entertained the hostile feelings which each appears to have attributed to the other; and that really there exists no reason in the world why they should not the best of friends, though differing now and then on one or two points of public policy. Having obtained assurances of this happy character, "let us have peace."

THE Democratic papers do not like John Bright, and when his resignation from Gladstone's Cabinet, as President of the British Board of Trade, was announced, they began to sing together that he held to his office just long enough to make the two years requisite to obtaining a retiring pension, although he had been too sick for months to do any work. "There is one of your English Liberals, one of your boasted philanthropists—he's willing to do nothing for six months, so that after it the nation shall have to pay him $10,000 per year while he lives"—so these generous journals talked. The Philadelphia *Press* puts down with a few facts these slanders against a man, whose services for our country should protect him from American abuse. In the twenty-five years of his Parliamentary life, it is estimated that at the very lowest average, the difference between his expenditure, for seven months of each year in London, as a popular publicist, cannot have been less than $10,000 per annum without taking into account the loss to his business by its being deprived of his personal superintendence during all that time. It must be borne in mind, too, that there is no payment whatever—not even the allowance of a solitary sixpence per annum for stationery—to any Parliament-man in England, be he Lord or Commoner. His expenses, simply as a Parliament-man, then, have been $250,000, quite a novel way to exhibit his mercenary nature. Then he made a similarly singular exhibition upon entering the Cabinet, when he refused the Secretaryship of India, one of the most prominent positions, at $25,000 salary, and accepted the Presidency of the Board of Trade, a less important place, at $10,000 a year. Besides this, to enter the Cabinet at all he had to relinquish all share in his private business, losing all of its profits. At the end of seven or eight months his health broke down, and during all his illness since, he has displayed his covetousness, by refusing to draw his salary, about $14,000 in that time. To cap the climax the Press states in the last place that there is no chance now for Mr. Bright to receive such a pension, for the law is that *not more than four such pensions shall exist at one time.* At present these pensions are held by Earl Russel, Sir George Grey, Mr. Disraeli, and Mr. Milner Gibson, on the ground that party spirit means were inadequate to support their status as persons who had filled the highest offices of the Crown. There is no vacancy, and Mr. Bright is both too rich and too independent to profit by it, if there were. Still, is it not disgraceful that party spirit should prompt men to abuse a foreign friend of our country, in the face of all the facts in the case?

PUBLICATION has just been made of an important opinion of Attorney General Akerman. The circumstances calling forth this opinion are as follows:

In the treaty of June 22, 1855, with the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians, it was provided that certain claims of the Choctaws against the United States, set up under a prior treaty, should be submitted for adjudication to the Senate of the United States. The Senate does not appear to have ever adjudicated the claim by any sensible action; but in the Indian appropriation act of March 2, 1861, it was provided that there should be paid to the Choctaw tribe of Indians, on account of their claim under the 13th and 12th articles of the treaty with said nation or tribe, made the 22d of June, 1855, the sum of $700,000; $250,000 of which sum shall be said in money, and for the residue, the Secretary of the Treasury shall cause to be issued to the proper authorities of the nation or tribe, on their requisition, bonds of the United States authorized by law at the present session of Congress.

Secretary Boutwell asked if he could issue the bonds without further action by Congress, and the Attorney General, acting at length from precedents not only in the case with the Indians, but with foreign powers, and from the opinions of the chief expounders of the Constitution, answers that no further Congressional action is needed; that a treaty is as much law as an act of Congress, and has coordinate force with it, repealing or setting aside any previous legislation in conflict with it; that Congress may provide machinery for executing a treaty, but in the absence of such provision, it is self-operative, and the Executive is fully empowered to execute it. Such seems to be the main points of the opinion, and it suggests that in a case like that of the treaty for the purchase of Alaska, where the treaty's ratification of the treaty, is provision enough for the payment of all dues under it, and there is no necessity for an appropriation bill and action of the House of Representatives.

THE New York *Bulletin* says the business of importing vegetables from Great Britain is greater than ever it PEN supposed. It says that several of the largest restaurant keepers in the city are obliged to import certain kinds of productions or not furnish them at all, as the prices charged for them in this market are so enormously high that their customers cannot afford to pay prices which would yield any profit to the caterer. Brussels sprouts costing $2 50 per a peck and a half, are imported for $1 12½ per bushel. Cauliflower is offered at 20@50 cents per head, when it is imported at 8@10 cents. Very poor Globe artichokes bring 65 cents per pound, when the imported are but 16 cents for fine quality and flavor. Onions from Spain by the way of Liverpool and London are sold here for $3 50 per bbl., or $1 less than the market price for domestic onions. Nearly every vegetable except lettuce and celery are now imported for less than half the rates charged in our markets, while Butter from Ireland, and Bacon from England, are much cheaperer than the same article here, and our restaurateurs are obliged to import them in order to conduct their business profitably. Game is also imported in large quantities for the same reason. The same trouble, although not so great, probably, will be found in the market of every city in the country, and the best remedy, we can suggest, is for farmers, living within convenient distance of cities by rail or steamer, to devote themselves to raising vegetables, fruit, &c. They will make more money out of grain and wool, and will confer substantial benefits upon hundreds and thousands of poor families that have to stay in town.

IT pays to understand a trade. The nation will save $165,000 next year, and more each succeeding year, just because Senator Anthony, of Rhode Island, is a printer. We have been paying $235,000 for patent office reports, hereafter they are to cost $70,000, under the joint resolution just carried through Congress. Besides this the reports will be got out in season and put into the right hands, instead of being two years after date and going to persons who care nothing for them. Another thing, the information will be complete, instead of being meagre and unsatisfactory, or even confusing, as very often happens with the current publication. This is all claimed to be accomplished by the new legislation, which discontinues the present form of publication and distribution entirely, and in place of it requires the publication *weekly* of the "complete specifications and drawings" of all the patents issued in any one week. There is enough more in the same line to be done, and the people will thank the Printing Committee if it continues to reform the "pub. doc." imposition.

AS important move by the British Government toward the settlement of the fisheries question, is the entrusting to Sir John Rose of a mission upon the subject to the Dominion authorities. Sir John is already on his way to Canada, and after conference with the Government there, will proceed to Washington, with a view to conciliation and compromise. Although he now resides in London, Sir John Rose was for many years a leader in Canadian politics, a distinguished member both of the old Canadian Legislative Assembly and of the new Dominion House of Commons, and was for some years a member of the Administration in both. His last public employment in Canada was the settlement of a dispute of very long standing between the United States Government and the Hudson's Bay Company, and he brought his work to a close to the mutual satisfaction of all parties. The appointment of an envoy so peculiarly qualified for his mission is good evidence of the earnest desire of Her Majesty's Government to deal liberally, justly and promptly with the United States in regard to this important question.

THE value of practical temperance work appears from the annual report of the Pennsylvania Sanitarium at Media. Since its opening in June, 1867, there have been 138 inmates, averaging thirty-six years in age. Although these patients had averaged nine years each in intemperance, the officers of the institution have been able to trace the steps of sixty-eight who have left the Sanitarium and resumed their places in society, cured of their intemperance; and the result of the predictive industry of these men shows a saving per year to the community of $113,660. After such a statement, who will not say that it is not cheaper to build and maintain hospitals to cure men of drunkenness, than to support police and sheriffs, jails and penitentiaries to punish them for the crimes resulting from drinking? And is if not cheaper still to aid liberally the societies and institutions that strive to restrain men from becoming drunkards?

A *Herald* correspondent has interviewed Lord Lyons, at his residence at the Chateau Rigny, two miles from Tours. The British Ambassador did not expect a declaration of war from the Eastern question, and said that "war would be bad for England in this sense—it would give America the monopoly of all the breadstuffs of the world—a traffic now divided between the commerce of America and Russia. By closing the Black Sea the outlet of the breadstuffs of the East is sealed up." In response to the question of the possibility of American privateers preying upon British commerce, and the result of such an action as leading to a war between the two powers, His Lordship made no tangible response, though he seemed to indicate such an event would never occur. The rest of Lord Lyons's remarks were in reference to European affairs and not of interest to our readers at this late day.

GENERAL BUTLER will please produce his diary, if he has not got one, let him resort to an imaginary one, as they sometimes do in the Navy. The reason, a letter has turned up written by him in 1868, wherein he speaks contemptuously of Grant, at the same time admitting that there is no use in opposing his nomination for a second term, inevitable failure as President. The character of the letter—which appears to be genuine—we have put in the mildest form. It clearly justifies Butler in playing the diary dodge, if he wants to. If he don't, why, let it slide!

THAT a Frenchman's love for his country may be stronger than his love for his religion was illustrated the other day in Buffalo, N. J., by the French Catholics refusing to march with the Germans in a procession gotten up in sympathy with the Pope.

SMALL NOTES.

The birth of Christ, according to tradition, took place on the 25th of December, but in what year precisely is not—probably never will be—known. The lack of this knowledge is due to the difference in the chronology of difference nations.

Some of the best authorities place it five, six or seven years before the time adopted by Christendom, thus putting us in *Anno Domini* 1876 or 77.

The day has been styled Christmas from the Latin words *Christi Missa* or the Mass of Christ, then celebrated in his honor. It is observed by every Christian nation irrespective of sectarian creed, and was, down to the period of Luther, held as sacred as the Sabbath. From that time it has degenerated gradually into a day of death to turkeys, and consumption of fire-crackers and gun powder. An old Roman superstition, embodied in the following ancient verse, held it a lucky contingent when Christmas fell on Saturday. The song runs thus:

If ordinges, I warne you all beforne,
Yef that day that Chrystie was borne
Falle upon a Sendays,
That wynter shall be good pur fay,
Full grete wyndes shall stythes,
The scorpe shall be fayre and drye;
A lytyle shyte, wythouten losse,
Throw all londes shall be peas,
And good tymes all thynges to don,
But be that shall'th be shalbe forsothe sonne.
What chylde that dies borne be,
A grete lord he shalbe.

It was also considered unluck for the date to come on Saturday.

Fulleon correspondence of the Cincinnati *Gazette* up to the 16th of November shows the French in a very unfavorable light as to their literature, morals and manners. A more ignorant people (giving the main points) are not to be found. The poorer classes cannot read, and the upper will not. How their literature should reach its present proportions; how the bar, the pulpit and the desk attained their paid celebrity, are wonders not to be accounted for. Their common literature is nauseous and disgusting. The books exposed for sale on the boulevards and hawked about by the women are most obscenely gross and grossly obscene publications of which one can not even mention the vile titles, and in which the authors have descended to "the very lowest depths of loathsome indecency. Blooming young women keep for sale on the streets such vile and brutal pictures as the "most abandoned prostitute in English speaking Christendom would not offer without a recoil of nature or a change of complexion;" and fashionably dressed men and women crowd each other to get a look or make purchases. Photographers sell *cartes de visite* of such subjects that they would have prosecuted any party who, before the war, had dared put their names on the back. And the lower the picture the better the sale. Nor is their wit in caricaturing any better than their morals. It is low and coarse representing the Devil roasting the Prussian army on a gridiron over the flames of Strasbourg, or the invading army has been driven over the Rhine and the invaded are rectifying the frontier. Paris was a "whited sepulcher," but now "the sepulcher is open to the eye and nose. If it was always vile, although under restraint, it is now utterly blatant, insolent and hilarious in its vileness. And as vice is promoted by publicity, it is growing apace in Paris. Private vices increase with impudence, but public vices have a fearful power of self-multiplication." And who is to blame for all this? The correspondent thinks Louis Napoleon, who he discovered reading among both the poorer and the better classes; who "brought down the brain and the art and understanding of France." Whether all the above is true cannot be said. We give the statements as matters of interest, and as we found them. They may be true, since war always grows many opportunities for any latent seeds of corruption to develop and increase.

That we will travel through the upper air some day seems to be pretty evident from the frequent use of balloons at Paris, the inventions of the past ten years tending in that direction, and many other facts connected with aerial navigation. Here is another sign: A year or so past John Morrow, of California, invented a machine, an Avator, for the purpose of navigating the atmosphere. On trial it failed, but Morrow says he caused its failure by removing some pieces of machinery, because he knew the men who were trying it intended to swindle him if it did succeed. Shortly afterward it was burned. Morrow, not discouraged, went again to study, and is now constructing a model for another with some improvements. It is to be twenty-seven feet long and ten feet wide. It will be cigar shaped, provided with two wind-mill shaped propellers so arranged that the ship may be turned about on its center as on a pivot. The fan-shaped rudder comes on the stern, and will operate as a bird's tail. Above all is a gas holder, with a sixty-gallon capacity. It is to be run by steam, and Mr. Morrow has invented an engine on a new plan, which if it fulfills its invention's promise will revolutionize all motive power. He gains his power by a mixture of steam and water, claiming that he avoids fusing his boilers by the use of such mixture. His new engine and boiler will weigh but one-tenth of an ordinary one, and can be run with a pressure of fifteen pounds to the inch. Consumption of wood and water will be lessened, hence dead weight decreased. He has constructed two miniature engines, weighing but two pounds and three-fourths, and having but one inch bore with two inch stroke. These little fellows will exercise the power of one-horse, so Mr. Morrow says. The weight of the whole model including fuel, &c., will be forty-five pounds. The inventor after having spent years of study on this project hopes to have it completed very soon. If successful, he will build a large one 150 feet long, of 1,000 lbs weight, with a 50-horse power engine, a speed of 100 miles per hour, and at a cost of $25,000.

Journals are intimating that the present "cold snap," is, probably, the consequence of the eclipse. There is no reason why it should be so. The amount of surface covered by the moon's shadow was so small 8S miles in diameter when compared with the whole of the earth's surface, that the heat cut off would be inappreciable. Again, light and heat traveling at 195,000 miles per second and the moon being but 240,000 miles from the earth, the duration of the deprivation of heat would be but a second or so more than the duration of the eclipse itself, some two or three minutes. Could this affect the temperature of a whole continent for days? The great eclipse last August was not followed by snow and ice. During an eclipse the theomometer does fall, and a sensible chill prevades the atmosphere, but so soon as the sun flashes out from its darkness, matters soon assume their normal condition.

THE rivers of the Mississippi system have diminished in the volume of their waters eighteen per cent in a few years. They have widened out somewhat with a consequent decrease of depth. Rivers once navigable are now abandoned, and large boats cannot run from St. Louis to St. Paul in low water seasons as they used. Many theories are advanced to explain this phenomenon. The only correct one is that, as the amount of cultivated land increases, more of the rain is absorbed and thrown off in the form of vapor thereby, instead of running into some stream.

PERSONAL.

Among the pictures on exhibition at the fair for the benefit of the Hebrew hospitals is a portrait of Baron Von Humboldt, the property of Mr. Bachoffner, longing to and painted by Schrader expressly for Mr. Albert Havemeyer, of New York City. New York also has the last sketch of Humboldt made about three months before the philosopher's death by Kaulbach, the greatest of German figure painters. It was originally intended as a sketch for a portrait ordered by King William, of Prussia. The artist was afforded an opportunity for his sketch, while the King and Humboldt held a conversation of half an hour in the palace at Berlin. The King during the interview, and, as usual, treated Humboldt with something more than the respect due to an oriental magnate. Wm. T. Blodgett, Esq., owns the sketch.

Ole Bull is house-hunting in Boston, intending to live there permanently. Carl Clogger Castelli, well known as a professor of vocal music, has also decided to make Boston his future home. Madame Parepa-Rosa intends to take up her permanent residence in America when she returns, early next spring.

Dr. Richard S. Dewey, a recent graduate of Michigan University, is the "American Surgeon in the Prussian Service" that has been writing letters to the *Nation*.

Mr. Schenck has received a large number of invitations to society, club and impromptu dinners in his honor. Most of these come from New York city, but he declines them with regret, because he cannot accept all, and does not desire to say anything on the Alabama question, about which he would be expected to talk. There has been over sixty applicants for the position of secretary of legation, but M. Schenck has expressed a high appreciation of the ability and experience of Mr. Moran, and a determination not to remove him.

Mrs. Hamilton Fish is said to be thoroughly familiar with French, German and Italian. Her receptions are the delight of the diplomatic corps.

About six years ago Miss Mary E. Greene, then scarcely out of her teens, began to study medicine at Grand Rapids, Mich., and after graduating in Philadelphia, she opened a dispensary for women and children in a neglected part of the city, and before the end of the first year she had 1,600 patients. Beside this she found time the past year been the physician in charge of the "Isaac T. Hopper Home." It is an asylum mainly for women, where are detained from 400 to 500 per year, and has always heretofore been under charge of first class doctors of the opposite sex. This winter Dr. Greene's name appears among the leading professors of "Medicine" and the "Physician's and Surgeon's" Colleges for a course of lectures before the Women's Institute; and at a late meeting of the "Medico-Legal Society of New York" she was elected a member—the first woman who has ever been elected a member of a medical society of the regular doctors of New York city. This is practical woman's rights of the right kind.

Woman's practical rights again—Mrs. E. S. Pepper, of Brighton, Washington county Iowa, is the acknowledged authority on bee culture in the United States.

The Chicago *Republican* of the Presidency thinks Mr. Hendricks is the first choice of the Democracy. That he will be nominated, unless money is liberally used to defeat him, we feel assured. But the honor will be an empty one, after all: for nothing is more certain than that the next President will be a Republican.

Fisk has at last explained that "where the woodbine twineth" is his euphemism for "up a spout," referring to the fact that he saw a white pedalling through New England, that every snout of a house or cottage had a woodbine twining about it.

Bennett, Jr., of the *Herald*, has been caught at last, and surrendered to the charms of Miss Margaret Middleton, of Buffalo, Leonard W. Jerome's niece.

New York politicians propose to requite their benefactor in erecting a statue of W. M. Tweed, on Tweed Plaza.

The people of Hayti have contributed a large sum to procure a gold medal for Charles Sumner, in recognition of his services in their country's behalf.

The Young Mens' Christian Association own Farwell Hall, Chicago, and curious distinctions are made as to the character of entertainments that may occupy it. Some time ago the Germans used the hall for their fair, and were allowed to dance and sell lager beer, but the other evening the Association agent turned the gas off from the room because the managers had commenced a square dance. The managers announced that gas would be afforded to round dances. Candles were provided, and the dance went on to eleven o'clock.

Mr. Sumner at Home.

[From the Boston Advocate.]

No man, however great he may be, however powerful may be his own claims to the confidence and affection of the country, is great enough to do serious harm to an administration which, by abundant merits of its own, holds the people to its support. It is therefore deeply to be regretted that Mr. Sumner, in declaring his well known objections to the acquisitions of St. Domingo, felt obliged to leave his opposition and take another which must result in impairing his own public influence or in the humiliation of the President; for these are the only alternatives.

WHAT is SUMNER DRIVING AT?—Is it satisfaction for the recall of Motley?—or a breaking up of the Republican party, and a Presidential scrub race, so that he may have a chance with all the other candidates? In either event he has overshot the mark, and he will have to come down lower before he can go higher.—*N. Y. Herald.*

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

For six months Rhinebeck, New York, has basked in the presence of a young Scotchman, who professed to be a physician, and was considered a great man on the strength of letters written by himself but purporting to come from Scotch lords that he met to an intimate friend there, to mail to Rhinebeck. He courted the pretty organist of the village church, and in spite of her parents' opposition married her, but after two days of honeymoon he went to New York to buy furniture. He has not come back, but leaves behind debts owing to horse-men, tailors, drug-stores, etc., to t[illegible] amount. And it is further ascertained that he has a wife and two children in Scotland, a wife in London, and one at least, in the City of New York.

The *Methodist Recorder* don't like pet babe names for adult women, saying: "We consider it a sickly sentimentalism, if not sacrilegious brass, to ignore the name sealed by the baptismal covenant. How it would point a verse of Scripture to have it put in modern style thus: 'Now a certain man was sick, named Lazarus, of Bethany, the town of Mollie and her sister Mattie!'"

A Massachusetts man objected to having the pegs out of his son's newly bought shoes, because the boy would run all over town and wear them out in three weeks.

Many Eastern people have been poisoned by wearing crimson wrappers, drawers and stocking from the aniline used in the dye, and have only saved their lives by adopting white under-garments.

About a month ago a tree near Mt. Clemens, Mich., was struck by lightning, and it is still burning, and as fast as the fire consumes the wood, instead of producing ashes, it turns into a substance resembling lava.

Who would think that a twelve-hundred ton vessel, the Northern Pacific, is now building at Port Madison, Puget Sound.

Out in Astoria, Oregon, a loving couple were to hasten to the church to be married upon the firing of the cannon of the steamer from Portland to San Francisco, which was expected to be about eight o'clock Friday morning. But about three o'clock the gun barged away, and the town roused from its slumbers, and the people rushed to the church to see the wedding. After the ceremony all repaired to the dock to see the happy pair off, but the steamers light proved to be only a lantern on a post and the cannon was only an old musket that some joker had got out for the occasion. But they were married, and neither cannon nor musket could make it otherwise.

To assess the internal revenue the past year cost $7,898,626 72, to collect it, $2,313,791, this being exclusive of the pay of the internal revenue bureau proper, including pay of supervisors, &c.

An effective plan is pursued in Paris to catch rats for the restaurants. Holes are made in the bed of the sewers, and filled in with *soup de chasse*, a thick and sweet liquid. The rats, attracted by the flavor, then gravedig to feed, and immediately fall into the holes, from which they are unable to escape on account of the glutinous nature of the soup, and thus they are daily captured by thousands.

Bonner owns a block of ground on Fifth avenue, at Fifty-sixth street, and is expensively preparing it to pasture his horses there.

Dr. Thomas Nicholson, of New Orleans, asserts that the results of the labors of distinguished physicians of the British Medical Association distinctly prove that mercury does not act upon the liver so as to increase the secretion of bile, neither does anything else; and if the tongue is "coated" it don't mean that the liver is out of order.

Bloomington, Ill., claims that its thermometer marked 39 degrees below zero at 5 A. M. Friday.

A challenge has been sent to Harvard by the Yale college crew for a three-mile straight-away boat race next summer, over any course Harvard may select.

A resolution is before the Virginia Senate to change the Commonwealth's name to "The State of the Old Dominion."

The Russian Government has ordered one thousand of the Gatling guns, to be made at Hartford, Conn.

Marriage *a la* American is the thing among San Francisco Chinese, but the women fancy that they are not married at all unless they are kissed by all the American spectators of the ceremony. It is screwed hazardous to kiss a China woman, on account of the paint.

Indianapolis has indulged in $2,000,000 worth of new buildings in 1870.

The old man Kittle in New York, who was murdered by his blind son, is said to have thrown the boy out of the window, when he was but two years old, the concussion forcing the infants eye balls from their sockets. The man was drunk then, and he crippled another son for life by a kick in the back of the head occasion, Kittle had traded horses with a neighbor. Finding that he had got the worst of the bargain, he desired to exchange back again. The other party would not consent; and while the horse was standing in a shed at the village tavern, the monster went out and with his knife ripped open its abdomen and let its bowels out upon the ground!

The Lincoln monument at Springfield, Illinois, is about half done, and will be completed and dedicated on the 4th of next July.

The M. E. church of the United States has 1,173,099 members, being in increase 59,387, and owns property valued at $62,614,561, for church buildings, and $7,795,513 for parsonages—an increase of $3,365,394 in the former, and $461,283 in the latter during the past year.

Among the most important discoveries of the German arctic expedition was a new land, about thirty-six nautical miles east of Spitzbergen, and situated north of the seventy-seventh degree of latitude north. This new territory is larger than Spitzbergen, and presents a very wild and rugged appearance, being filled with almost perpendicular mountains and cliffs.

REMEMBER THE POOR.

An Appeal to the Benevolent.

PITTSBURGH, December 23, 1870.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

As winter is upon us with some degree of severity, and the season for feasts and gifts is almost come, may I ask you, through the medium of your widely circulated paper, to suggest, especially to those who name the name of Christ, who being, in the providence of God, placed far above temporal want, and who have more than enough of the things of this life, and who are perhaps casting about in their minds as what kind of gift they will bestow upon this friend and that; and how they will entertain their select favorites with a sumptuous feast; to remember the poor in their midst, whose comfort in inclement weather, if not the existence of some, depends upon their sympathy and aid; whom God, by the blessings of His providence, has placed within the sphere of His almoners, to distribute out of their fullness to such as are in need.

"He that hath pity upon the poor, lendeth unto the Lord; and that which he hath given, will he pay him again." "When thou makest a dinner or a supper, call not thy friends, nor thy brethren, neither thy kinsmen, nor the rich neighbors; lest they also bid thee again, and a recompense be made thee. But when thou makest a feast, call the poor, the maimed, the lame, the blind: and thou shalt be blessed; for they cannot recompense thee: for thou shalt be recompensed at the resurrection of the just." Such a feast as this is indeed Christ-like. But, alas for true religion! rich feasts are seldom made in honor of Him who hath said, "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these, my brethren, ye have done it unto me."

When we pour our milk into our morning cup of coffee, we spread our toast with yellow butter, we are assisting in the consumption of the produce of 9,000,000 cows kept for dairy purposes in this country. The total production of this vast herd is: milk, 160,000,000 gallons, worth $25,000,000; butter, 1,000,000,000 pounds, worth $150,000,000; cheese, 300,000,000 pounds, valued at $45,000,000, making the sum of $220,000,000 in all annually. These figures may be relied on.

The Great Pictorial Annual.

Hostetter's United States Almanac for 1871, for distribution, *gratis*, throughout the United States, and all civilized countries of the Western Hemisphere, will be published about the first of January, in the English, German, French, Norwegian, Welsh, Swedish, Holland, Bohemian and Spanish languages, and all who wish to understand the true philosophy of health should read and ponder the valuable suggestions it contains. In addition to an admirable medical treatise on the causes, prevention and cure of a great variety of diseases, it embraces a large amount of information interesting to the merchant, the mechanic, the miner, the farmer, the planter, and professional man; and the calculations have been made for such meridians and latitudes as are most suitable for a correct and comprehensive NATIONAL CALENDAR.

The nature, uses, and extraordinary sanitary effects of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the staple tonic and alterative of more than half the Christian world, are fully set forth in its pages, which are also interspersed with pictorial illustrations, valuable receipts for the household and farm, numerous anecdotes, and other instructive and amusing reading matter, original and selected. Among the Annuals to appear with the opening of the year, this will be one of the most useful, and *may be had for the asking.* The proprietors, Messrs. Hostetter & Smith, Pittsburgh, Pa., on receipt of a two cent stamp, will forward a copy by mail to any person who cannot procure one in his neighborhood. The Bitters are sold in every city, town and village, and are extensively used throughout the entire civilized world.

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NOTICE.—WHEREAS, LETTERS OF administration upon the Estate of Mrs MARY E. STILL, late of Allegheny City, have been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims against the same to present them, duly authenticated, for settlement.

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FINANCE AND TRADE.

SATURDAY EVENING, December 24, 1870.

The week closing has been characterized by severe stringency in the local money market, and a general disposition on the part of banks and bankers to call in loans. In many instances it was impossible to respond to the demand of lenders, and under the peculiar condition of the money market borrowers felt justified in asking renewals. As severe a test as the credit of some firms have been subjected during the past fortnight, very little paper has gone to protest. They have shown a strength within themselves to fall back on, that enables them to bridge over with comparative ease, any temporary tightness or monetary scarcity which is wont to come over the market once or twice a year.

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	110¼
United States 6s of 1881	113
United States 5-20s of 1862	107¼
United States 5-20s of 1864	107
United States 5-20s of 1865	107
United States 10-40s	106½
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	109½
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	109½
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	110¼
Union Pacific Railroad	82¾
Central Pacific Railroad	92
Currency Pacifics	109¾

—It is remarked that among the causes which aid to make money tight at present, but which must soon disappear, and on the other hand contribute to make money abundant soon after the 1st of January, is the unusual accumulation of currency in the National Treasury to the amount of $30,000,000, which is fully double what it has been customary to retain in the Treasury at this season of the year, when the currency is needed in the West to market the hog crop, and in the South to move the cotton crop. Until quite recently, the effect of this accumulation of currency in the Treasury was not severely felt, because the mild weather of this year has been unusually prolonged, and the first of the two above mentioned great crops had not begun to move. But the weather of the past week has caused great activity in this line, and created a demand for currency which is the greater because it has been deferred so long.

The New York *Tribune* says: A dullness incidental to the holidays seems to have settled upon the stock market, and the transactions have been light during the day. Prices opened at a slight concession, as compared with those ruling at the close yesterday, but were afterward firmer, and continued to gain in strength and steadiness throughout the sessions of the Long Room and throughout the afternoon. This condition of the market has been maintained against the influence and effect of an active demand for money among the brokers, and in this respect seems favorable to the bull interests in stocks. We are likely to have an unfavorable condition of the stock market until after New Years, and the public may perhaps prefer this calm during a period of social festivities and enjoyments. The bears, during the Christmas festivities, may cease growling, and the bulls, relieved of the anxiety to borrow, may reveal plans of advancing prices and handsome profits.

The *Herald* remarks that while the "bears" tightened money the "bulls" advanced stocks, and the results of the day show a rather contradictory record as between the money market and the stock market. The feature of the list was Harlem, which rose three per cent,—viz.: from 103 to 106. Nothing was lower, taking the average of its price, as compared with the previous day. Otherwise the market was strong, but only moderately active. There are good buyers in the street, but they are not numerous, and the outside interest seems to be suspending for a general rest to the close of the holidays. There is a general scrutiny and comparison of prices of dividend-paying stocks by heavy capitalists and private investors, who are evidently deliberating as to a choice against the arrival of January with its immense disbursements of interest and dividends.

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No. 86 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

December 24, 1870.	9:30	10:30	11:30	12:30	1:30	2:30
	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
C. & N. W.	89½	89¾	90¼	90	90	90¼
Do. Scrip	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½
Do. pref.	97	97	97	97	97	97
Reading	98½	98¾	98	98	98	98
Harlem					115	
Mich. Cent.					91½	91½
Lake Shore	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾		
Illinois Cent.					133	
Cleve. & Pitts.					89½	90
C. & I. W.	70½	70½	70½	70½	70½	70½
Do. pref.	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½
Rock Island	103½	103½	103½	103½	103½	103½
St. Paul	55½	55½	55¼	55¼	55¼	55¼
Do. pref.	78	78	78	78	78	78
Tol. & Wabash					48½	
Do. pref.						
Fort Wayne						
Ohio & Miss.	27½	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾
Ohio & Alton					114	
Do. pref.						
R. I. & P.					103½	
N. J. Central					105¾	
Canton					65	
W. U. Tel.					64	
Quicksilver						
Pacific Mail	29¼	29¼	29¼	29¼	29¼	29¼
Adams Ex.					64	
Wells, F. Ex.					64	
American Ex.					45¾	
U. S. Ex.					50	
Gold	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾

A comparison between yesterday's and to-day's quotations shows the following changes:

	Fri.	Sat.	Adv.	Dec.
Central & Hudson	90¾	91	¼	
Do. Scrip	87½	87½		½
Erie	67¾	67¾		¾
Reading	98¼	98½	¼	
Harlem				
Illinois Central	134	134		
Lake Shore	91¾	91¾		
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	89¾	89¾		
Chicago & Northwestern	70¾	70¾		
Do. preferred	89½	81¾		
Rock Island	103¾	103¾		
St. Paul	55	55¾		
Do. preferred	79	80		
Toledo & Wabash	48	48¾		
Do. preferred				
Fort Wayne	91½	92½		
Ohio & Mississippi	27¾	27¾		
Pacific Mail	29¼	29¼		
Adams Express	64	64		
Gold	110¾	110¾		

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Pennsylvania Central	62
Philadelphia and Erie	29½
Lehigh Navigation	33¼
Catawissa preferred	37¼
Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad	45
Lehigh Valley Railroad	56¾
North Pennsylvania Railroad	49
Camden and Amboy Railroad	118½
Schuylkill Navigation	16
Reading	49¼

—JAMES W. KENNEDY, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in Government, State and Municipal Bonds; Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Represented daily at the New York Stock Exchange, and buys and sells stocks on a margin for the same commission and on the same terms as the New York brokers. Money to loan in sums of $500 and upwards on collateral, or well endorsed promissory notes, or on mortgages on city or Allegheny county real estate.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, December 24, 1870.

REMARKS—As a general thing the market was active, particularly among dealers in holiday goods. We have seldom retained more settled upon the current indications the young folks will have a merry Christmas, and why not, it only comes once a year. Produce—The market contained a good supply of the various kinds that comes under this head. Previous prices have been maintained. The weather to-day and Saturday was intensely cold. Navigation continues suspended to all ports. Flour—We can report a fair trade demand. This, however, has been the situation for some days. The leading houses have a good supply on hand, and are doing a good business with dealers that purchase to sell again. There was very little inquiry for export. The mills are well supplied and appear perfectly satisfied with the condition of the market. The receipts were 581 barrels. Bacon and Provisions—The market was steady, with a fair demand for new meat. Most of the leading houses have a fair supply in store, and an ample supply in smoke house that will soon be ready for use. Dressed hogs—The week's receipts have been large. The weather was very favorable for slaughtering. Previous prices have been steadily maintained.

The following are the wholesale prices, unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—Firmness was the ruling feature of the market; the receipts continue light, since our last 100 barrels have been received; the tendency is upward. We are holding for $5 per barrel. Dried fruit solicitations at $2 75@3 00; choice lots $3 25@3 50 ₱ barrel.

ASHES—The receipts continue fair, the supply on the market being sufficient for all ordinary purposes. We are now reported sales of nearly 200 bbls at 5½c; common 4¾ ₱ cent. 3½c; potash 7½c; pearls 9c@9½c.

ALE BEER—The supply on the market is fully up with the demand; regular sales were reported at 60c for 5 gal.

BAR LEAD—Sales in a regular way at 10½c. ₱ lb.

BROOM CORN—Supply liberal, sales at 5c@6½c ₱ lb.

BEANS—Regular sales made at $1 75@2 25 ₱ bushel, as per quality. The latter for small Navy.

BUCKWHEAT—Market firm; sales reported at 3c@3½c. ₱ lb.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—There is a fair supply, and we quote at $3 25@3 50 ₱ cwt., and $6 50@7 00 ₱ bbl.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—The demand for new meats was steady at prices that were current the previous day. The stock on hand is not large, hence the operations are confined to the immediate wants of the consumptive trade at the following figures: Sugar-cured hams 18@18½c; breakfast bacon 16c; 12c shoulders 9¾@10c; sides reported at 9½@9¾c ₱ lbl. Lard not very active; sales tierces 12½@13c; in buckets 13½@14c. Mince meat sold at 15c@14c ₱ lb, as per quality.

BUTTER—The market was firm, there being purchasers for all good lots of spring roll, with sales at 28c@29c; some lots are held a fraction higher; sales of common and medium lots at various prices. The receipts were 35 packages.

BAKING POWDER—Banner, ¼-lb cans, $1 75 ₱ doz.; ½-lb cans $3 25; 1-lb cans, $6 ₱ doz.

COAL—Sales of Eastern anthracite at $9@9 50 ₱ ton by the car load, delivered.

CORN MEAL—Market well supplied; sales in a small way at 85@90c.

CRANBERRIES—The supply keeps pace with the demand; we note sales of Sackett's Bells berries at $18 ₱ barrel, and other descriptions sold at $13,$15 @18 ₱ barrel.

CANDLES—In good supply; sales of mold at 12½c; star, full weight, 10c; short weight, 11c; stearine 18@19c ₱ lb.

CIDER—The demand for good cider has increased, and sales are readily made at $6 00@8 00 ₱ bbl.

CONCENTRATED LYE—We quote Pennsylvania at $5 50@6 00; Philadelphia $5 75.

CHEESE—Sales of Louisville hydraulic at 13@13 50 ₱ barrel. Phoenix hydraulic at 12 50@12 75 ₱ barrel.

CARBON OIL—Prices are weak, with sales standard brands, in new barrels, at 29c in a jobbing way, and 21c@ 25c ₱ gallon in small lots.

CHEESE—The market contains a fair supply. The receipts since our last have been 283 boxs. Prices are the same as were current for some days; sales New York Goshen 16c@17c; Ohio Goshen 16@16½c; Ohio factory 15c@15½c; Western Reserve 13@14c; Sweitzer 18@19c ₱ lb.

DRIED FRUIT—The supply is fully up to the demand, with sales at the following: Peaches—quarter 8@8½c; halves 12@13c. Apples 6½c; sliced 9c @ lb. Blackberries 12½@15c ₱ lb.

FRUITS—There is a fair demand. We quote prunes 14c; currants 13½@14c. Raisins $3 50 ₱ box; Valencia raisins 16@ 18c.

DRESSED HOGS—The receipts for some days past has been large. Previous prices have been maintained, with sales in a regular way at 7¼@7½c ₱ lb, receipts 93 head.

HAY—The supply has fallen off in some degree. Baled hay sells on the market at $14, $16 @17 ₱ ton; from wagon at $12, $16@18 ₱ ton.

PEANUTS—We can report sales of new crop Tennessee at 6c@6c ₱ lb.

PEARS—Strictly fresh ones are held at 31@32c; picked are offered at 25c@30c ₱ dozen.

FLOUR—The market is reported to move along steadily, with a fair inquiry for good standard brands at prices that have ruled for some days. The receipts since our last were 581 bbls, and for three days 3,574 bbls. The present rates are as follows: White wheat fancy brands at $7 10 in barrels, $6 85 in sacks; Red winter, fancy brands, $6 75 in barrels, $6 50 in sacks; Double, Ohio, family good to choice, $6 50@6 75; old Minnesota, for baker's use, $6 50 in barrels, $6 25 in sacks. Mill rates: National, (white wheat) in barrels $7 25; in sacks $6 90; Fairies to move along steadily, with a fair inquiry for good standard brands at prices that have ruled for some days. The receipts since our last were 581 bbls, and for three days 3,574 bbls. The present rates are as follows: White wheat fancy brands at $7 10 in barrels, $6 85 in sacks; Red winter, fancy brands, $6 75 in barrels, $6 50 in sacks; Double, Ohio, family good to choice, $6 50@6 75; old Minnesota, for baker's use, $6 50 in barrels, $6 25 in sacks. Mill rates: National, (white wheat) in barrels $7 25; in sacks $6 90; Fairies to move along steadily, with a fair inquiry for good standard brands at prices that have ruled for some days. The receipts since our last were 581 bbls, and for three days 3,574 bbls. The present rates are as follows: White wheat fancy brands at $7 10 in barrels, $6 85 in sacks; Red winter, fancy brands, $6 75 in barrels, $6 50 in sacks; Double, Ohio, family good to choice, $6 50@6 75; old Minnesota, for baker's use, $6 50 in barrels, $6 25 in sacks. Mill rates: National, (white wheat) in barrels $7 25; in sacks $6 90; Morning Glory, in barrels $6 60, in sacks $6 35; Palmyra, in barrels, $6 45, in sacks $6 10. Receipts 2,456 barrels.

RAGS—The Market has undergone no change; we can report sales in a regular way at 4¾@4¾c ₱ lb.

RUSHES—Sales made in a regular way at 3@3½c ₱ lb.

ROSIN—The receipts are moderate; sales reported sales best pearl at $6 00@6 25; common $5 00 @5 50 per bbl. Prospect

GROCERIES—The market since our last has undergone no change; we may look for increasing activity after the 1st of New Year. Buyers will consult their best by consulting the advertising columns of the COMMERCIAL, can find what they want at reasonable rates and thereby save both time and money by making their purchases here. We quote as follows:

Raw Sugar—New Orleans, 11¼@12c; Cuba 10¾ 10¾c; Havana, boxes, 11¼@12¼c; Molasses sugar 9¼@9¾c.

Coffee—Rio, choice 21¾c; prime 21c; good 13c; Java 27c@27½c ₱ lb.

Sugars—Crushed, powdered and granulated 15¼c; A coffee 14¼c; B coffee 14¾c; extra C 14c; C 13¾c; clarified 12¾@13¾c; Porto Rico, 11¾c for fair, and 12¾c for choice.

Syrups—Havemyer & Elder's 85c; white honey drips 80c; Lovering's silver drips 75c; golden 65c; amber and lower grades 40, 50 and 60c ₱ gallon.

Molasses—The supply is fair; New Orleans, good, 72c; choice new, 76c.

RICE—Sales of North Carolina at 7¾@8c.

GRAIN—The extreme cold weather has reduced the receipts very materially. We have for the present to depend on the railroads and wagons for supplies. The receipts since our last were 1,057,525 bushels. Oats, 179 sacks; rye, 126 sacks; barley, 112 sacks; wheat, 136 sacks; corn, 1,293,000 sacks. Quotations with sales were: Wheat—The leading houses and the mills quote white $1 30, $1 30@1 35; red winter $1 15, $1 20@1 25; amber $1 20@1 25; No. 2 spring have been quite light for some days; the market was firm at $1 10@1 15 for choice; prices at $1 07@1 08; sales on track at 1 08@1 09. Corn in good demand; prices, however, have undergone no change; sales car in-load to prime yellow in car at 68c@70c. Rye—Market firmer, at 80c@85c, first hands and store. Barley dull; we only quote No. 2 at 90c@$1 00 ₱ bush, and continue to quote spring 75c@80c; fall 85@90c per bushel.

LARD OIL—There is a good supply on hand, and sales No. 1 are made at $1 12; No. 2 90@95c. Cincinnati and Chicago winter strained $1 13 ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—In consequence of the heavy supply, the market is rather dull, though the cold weather is in favor of dealers; we quote: Dressed chickens 12@13c; ducks 12@13c; in a jobbing way, 13@14c ₱ lb. Turkeys 14@16c ₱ lb.

POTATOES—Firm; sales peachblows at $1@1 05 ₱ by the car load, and $1 10@1 15 from store.

SOAP—Prices are steady; Babbitt's, 8c; Oakley's, 10c; other brands, 6½@7½c ₱ lb.

HONEY—Regular sales at 30@35c ₱ lb.

HOPS—New crop held at 25@30c ₱ lb.

SALES—Sales of Cleveland white at $2 25 and Eastern $1 75 ₱ bbl.

WOOL FELTS—Market dull; the supply exceeds the demand. Sales were made at various prices; correct prices difficult to obtain.

SAPOLIO—In fair demand, with regular sales at $16 50 ₱ half gross.

SALT—The market is well supplied and sales are regularly made by the car load at $1 60@1 70 per bbl in bond. Sales for store rates.

SODA—Sales in kegs 6c; boxes, assorted papers 8c; sal soda 3½c ₱ lb.

TALLOW—In good supply; sales of city rendered at 8½@8½c ₱ lb.

TURNIPS—The supply has fallen off, though yet fully up with the demand; sales at 40@50c ₱ bush.

WOODENWARE—Following are wholesale prices per dozen: Pails, 2 hoop, $2 40; 3 hoop $2 60; Tubs, No. 1, 3 hoops, $11 00; No. 2, 2 hoops, $9 50; No. 3, 2 hoops, $8 50. Washboards $3 00 ₱ box.

WHISKY—The market is quiet and firm; Highwines 96c; common rectified 98c; proof rectified $1 00; rye and corn $1 50@1 70 ₱ gallon; old Monongahela whisky $4 00@5 00 ₱ gallon, as to age.

BUTTER MILK—The market was steady with a fair demand. Prices having undergone no change, we omit figures.

SEEDS—The market was not an active one. We can report small sales of Cloversead at 10¾@10¾c ₱ lb. Timothy not wanted, prices too uncertain to quote; Flaxseed is selling in regular way at $2 42½@2 45 ₱ bushel.

STRAW—We can report sales of Tennessee at 45c ₱ lb in a regular way.

WILLOWS—We note sales of Kentucky Willows at 9¾@10c ₱ lb.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, December 26, 1870.

The following are the receipts of crude oil for the past week, with a comparison table with previous years; also, the exports of refined, together with the week's transactions:

	Receipts Crude per per Penn. R'y.	Exports Exports per A. R.	C. R. R.	Exports per A. V. R.
Monday, Dec. 19	9,286	1,127		2 252
Tuesday, Dec. 20	2,110	833		1,622
Wednesday, Dec. 21	1,190	721		1,983
Thursday, Dec. 22	1,196	470		1,744
Friday, Dec. 23	892	959		2,087
Saturday, Dec. 24	678			
Total per week	15,960	2,963		9,688
Since January 1	1,023,512	184,497		596,944
To Dec. 24, 1870	1,059,472	187,460		606,632
Same time 1869	993,920	144,196		446,999
Same time 1868	1,057,355	183,831		574,684

BUSINESS.

The market during the week was an exceedingly dull one. We have seldom noticed less inflination to purchase; in fact, the principle sales, small as they were, were to meet previous contracts. Prices were low and the market weak. As the close of the year is at hand, trade will necessarily be restricted, at least for the present. The future of oil does not look very promising, that is, if present appearances are to be taken as a criterion; but then oil is a very uncertain product, and there is no telling what a day may bring forth. At all events, sales have been made for next year's delivery at low prices.

CRUDE RECEIPTS.

The following are the crude receipts for the past two weeks from all points by river and rail:

	Last week.	This week.
Crude received, bbls	28,735	15,960

The crude receipts from all points for the past six years by river and rail were as follows:

From January 1st to December 24, 1870	1,059,472
Same time 1869	993,920
Same time 1868	1,057,355
Same time 1867	720,494
Same time 1866	1,293,000
Same time 1865	627,388

EXPORTS OF REFINED.

The following are the exports of refined oil East for the past two weeks by the Pennsylvania and Allegheny Valley Railroad:

	Last year.	This year.
Pennsylvania Railroad	4,859	2,963
Allegheny Valley Railroad	8,256	9,688
Total	13,345	12,651

Exports of refined oil east for the past two years from January 1st to December 24th, 1870 were as follows:

	Last year.	This year.
Per Pennsylvania Railroad	144,196	187,460
Per Allegheny Valley Railroad	446,899	606,632
Total	591,095	794,092

SALES.

The following are the sales of crude and refined oils for the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.
Crude, barrels	29,000	28,400
Refined, barrels	1,500	4,500
Total	30,500	32,900

SATURDAY'S TRANSACTIONS.

The market came to a stand-still on Saturday. The Eastern oil brokers adjourned from Friday evening until Tuesday morning. This in a great measure puts a stop to transactions.

CRUDE.

We are reported a sale of 1,000 bbls spot at 9¾c. Futures are very uncertain; we omit quotations.

REFINED.

The operations, so far as we could ascertain, were confined to a small portion of 500 bbls spot at 22½c. Futures were dull and neglected.

[Western Union Telegraph Line.]

NEW YORK, December 24.—Closing on the 23d: Crude in bulk 8½c in favor of line. Refined in bulk, held at 19c. Refined has been very dull, and there is more disposition to offer; prices at 22½c. Few sales unimportant. Naptha is moderately active; 1,000 barrels in bulk sold at 9½c, and 400 on shipping order on private terms; sold at 27½c. Nothing doing. For Philadelphia delivery prices have declined with a very slow inquiry. We quote at 22½c bbl, with 1,000 barrels sold at this price. Change adjourned to-day over until Tuesday.

TITUSVILLE, December 23.—The *Herald* says: There was but little activity in the petroleum market to-day, and prices were without any material change, though buyers were weak in their offers.

SALES.

1,000 bbls upper creek	$3 27½
1,000 bbls upper creek	3 25
3,000 bbls lower creek	3 37
1,000 bbls lower creek	3 45

[Pacific and Atlantic Line.]

PETROLEUM CENTER, December 24.—Market quiet and nothing doing. Holders of crude offering $3 35 and $3 40.

PHILADELPHIA, December 24.—December 22-6 22½; sales of 500 bbls at the latter figure; January and February 22¾@23c; March 23¾c; February to July 24c. Crude 11½c.

NEW YORK, December 24.—No market to-day; business suspended.

OIL CITY, December 24.—The market is without even nominal quotability; $3 45@3 50 for regardless on lower creek, and $3 20 for do. at Oil City.

Shipments of Refined Oil East via A. V. R. R., W. Pa. R. R. and Pa. R. R.

ALLEGHENY JUNCTION, PA., December 23, 1870.

Fawcett, Logan & Stockdale, 350 bbls to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

J. A McKee, 500 barrels to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

H Reiter, 312 barrels to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

McKelvy Bros & Co, 48 bbls to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

H Kochler, 150 bbls to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

Citizens Oil Co, 52 bbls to Tack, Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

Felton, Marvin & Co, 105 bbls to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

David Bly & Co, 100 barrels to Wm Baldwin, Philadelphia.

Dickhart Frew & Co, 306 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Jones & Co, 319 barrels to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

McKee, 240 barrels to Logan Brothers & Co, Philadelphia.

National Refining & Storing Co, 308 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Brann & Wagner, 500 bbls to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

Total Refined ..... 3,257 bbls

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

	Bbls.		Bbls.
David Bly	24	Crystal Oil Works	218
Peerless Oil Works	227	Hamilton's Yard	24
Fairview Oil Works	228	James Wilkins	154
Standard Oil Works	68		
Total	1,136		

WOOL MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA.

December 24.—The demand is limited, but prices are without material change; 50,000 lbs sold in bds, including Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia XX at from 49@51c; X 48@49c; medium 48@50c; Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and Western fine at 45 @46c; medium 46@48c; coarse 45@46c; dark colored prairie lots 40@44c for all grades; unwashed fine 34@ 35c; for bright lots; dark colored prairie fine unwashed 27@29c; coarse and medium unwashed 25 @26c; combing and delaine unwashed 42@; combing and delaine washed 52@56c; tub washed 52@54c for choice, and 48@51c for fair lots; pulled wools sell at 38@40c for lambs and super.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, December 24, 1870.

FREIGHT RATES.

Under the new freight tariff, which went into effect on the 11th inst., 55 per cwt. is charged from Chicago to Pittsburgh, and 45@50c. from Pittsburgh to Philadelphia, Baltimore and New York.

REMARKS.

The weather, as "all the world and the rest of mankind" know, or should know, has been extremely cold for a few days past, and there were few people to be seen in the market save buyers and sellers, and even they were oftener found congregated around heated stoves and blazing fires, than in the pens among the shivering stock. In our Wednesday's report we mentioned the fact that there were ten thousand hogs left in the pens unsold, and nearly the same number of sheep. During the last three days of the week the run of all kinds of stock was heavy, and at the close of the market the pens were all full. Buyers believe themselves masters of the situation, and are determined to get even for the high rates they have heretofore paid. In addition to the large stock in the yards, the surrounding counties were sending in droves, and every train from the West is laden with stock. The end is not yet.

Cattle—The run of cattle was was only fair, and they sold slow at the quotations given below, with a dull prospect for the coming week, which, however, is no unusual thing during the holidays, when poultry, to a large extent, usurps the place of roasts, rounds and sirloins. Following were the rulings of the market at its close: Extra, 1,200 to 1,500 steers $7 00@7 50; good to choice, 1,100 to 1,200 do $6 50@6 90; common to medium 1,000 to 1,100 $5 00@5 50; bulls, stags and cows 800 to 1,500 $4 00@5 00; stock steers 800 to 1,000 $4 50@5 00.

Hogs—In the run of hogs was large all the week, and several thousands remained unsold. The prices ruling were from ¼ to ⅓c better, though we noted the absence of Harbaugh, Myers and other heavy dealers. There were, however, some heavy sales made for shipping East. The prospect ahead is not good, on account of the large stock on hand, and the desire of farmers to sell in order to save the expense of feeding this cold weather. On Friday prices ruled up a shade, but this evening it was lost on Saturday. We give the ruling prices at the close; Extra Philadelphia, $6 40; good to prime, Philadelphia, 225 to 250, $6 30; good to prime New York, 180 to 220, $6 25; rough to common, 150 to 200, $6 00. Light stock hogs, 80 to 100, not quotable.

Sheep—In addition to the heavy stock over on Wednesday the run was large during the last three days, and dull prospects hang over the coming week. The heavy shipments east, it is thought, will cause a decline in the market there, which will react here. The market for sheep has been, on average, $1 per head worse than last week. Following were the ruling ruling rates at the close of the market. Good to prime, 85 to 90 lbs, $4 00@5 25; decent to fair, 75 to 80 lbs, $3 50@3 75; mean to common, 70 to 75 lbs, $3 00@3 25; foot rot and scalawags, by the head, $1 50@2 00.

SALES OF HOGS, CATTLE AND SHEEP.

Below we give the sales of the principal stock dealers for the last three days, from which a correct idea of the market may be inferred:

HOLMES, LAFFERTY & GLASS SOLD TO

	No.	Weight.	Price.
J. Barrow	6	1,170	$6 00
F. Smith	62	12,400	6 25
J. Barrow	2	400	6 25
J. Barrow	6	1,020	6 25
J. Barrow	1	700	6 25
J. Barrow	15	4,440	6 35
J. Smith	110	25,960	6 30
J. Ganster	5	900	44 00
Ault & Myers	3	on foot	44 00
Ault & Myers	3	on foot	18 00
Ault & Myers	3	on foot	12 00
J. McDonald	90	2,050	6 00

HAZLEWOOD & BLACKSTOCK SOLD TO

Wm. Newport	86	24,200	6 30
Wm. Newport	104	30,010	6 40
Wm. Newport	40	11,350	6 40
Wm. Newport	40	10,300	6 00
E. H. Davis	93	24,000	6 30
D. Meeks	43	12,250	6 30
D. E. Smith	55	13,700	6 25
E. D. Smith	45	12,550	6 00
Wm. Newport	65	18,700	6 40
Wm. Newport	56	15,550	6 40
W. Hudson	58	14,250	6 25
H. Brown	46	10,650	6 00
E. A. Smith	4	930	6 00
W. Newport	59	14,930	6 40
W. Newport	39	10,300	6 50
W. Newport	45	11,350	6 40
J. Ganster	5	1,400	6 50
Ault & Myers	6	1,200	6 00
Hoover & Co	9	2,100	6 00

ORR & WILLIAMS SOLD TO

Ed. Smith	99	21,959	@6 33
Ed. Smith	83	21,660	6 35
Ed. Smith	88	22,050	6 35
Ed. Smith	108	28,280	6 35
Wm. Newport	65	18,700	6 40
Wm. Newport	56	9,550	6 40
D. Smith	40	9,300	6 30
J. Ganster	7	1,90	6 30

SMITH & WATSON SOLD TO

C. M. Keys	7	1,480	6 00
Erieman & F	54	6,960	6 50
Erieman & F	4	1,100	6 50
H. M. A. H	4	990	6 35
J. H. Foulke	2	3,950	6 25
J. Juvenall	10	2,270	6 30
J. Juvenall	12	2,100	6 30
S. S. Smith	12	1,670	6 30
H. M. & H	7	1,850	6 30
Juvenall	125	47,200	6 30
W. Hedges	79	19,040	6 30
W. Hedges	69	16,940	6 30
W. Newport	86	24,630	6 30
W. Newport	110	29,000	6 40
W. Newport	82	21,130	6 35
W. Newport	71	19,170	6 20

F. R. ASBURY SOLD TO

W. Newport	51	13,140	6 25
W. Newport	54	14,040	6 25
W. Newport	87	20,400	6 30
Messenger & Co	84	21,000	6 35
Messenger & Co	163	42,150	6 35
Messenger & Co	152	39,450	6 35
H. Erisman	108	24,200	6 45

Cattle.

SMITH & WATSON SOLD TO

Laschie	19	16,430	6 00

ORR & WILLIAMS SOLD TO

C. O. Briggs	23	46,500	6 12
A. Lashen	34	42,600	6 65
W. Kelly	14	19,255	5 50

HOLMES, LAFFERTY & GLASS SOLD TO

W. Kelly	14	13,100	@5 25
W. Kelly	5	5,100	5 50
W. Kelly	20	19,110	4 00
W. Kelly	18	20,000	6 00
Kaufman	17	19,720	6 40
Lewis	23	25,030	6 15
J. Waulp	7	7,470	6 00
Gump	37	40,970	6 00
J. Erb	22	19,280	5 00
J. Erb	20	17,610	4 50
J. Erb	1	1,100	5 00
Klemmens & Aull	3	2,970	5 00
Klemmens & Aull	3	3,270	5 50
E. Smith	21	18,700	6 75
J. Martin	17	20,770	6 75

HEDGES & TAYLOR SOLD TO

John McArdle	1	62,130	less $25 6 40
W. Kelly	2	2,740	6 25
W. Kelly	3	3,720	4 50

HAZLEWOOD & BLACKSTOCK SOLD TO

Wm. Kelly	34	38,220	6 15
T. Kelly	7	8,130	6 00
T. Lamb	36	41,440	6 00
E. Hedges	15	21,460	6 00
Klemmans & A	53	57,800	6 00
Klemmans & A	23	27,170	@2 cwt.
Wm. Tenner	3	2,770	6 00
Wm. Four	3	2,610	6 00
A. Lashen	2	2,100	6 00
G. S. Ballentine	1 extra	1,780	6 00
John Heller	3	3,100	6 00
G. S. Ballentine	1 heifer	1,470	6 00
G. S. Ballentine	3 extra	6,060	12 75
J. Patterson	5	3,960	6 77
J. Martin	1	1,760	6 25

Sheep.

HAZLEWOOD & BLACKSTOCK SOLD TO

	No.	Weight.	Price.
Erisman & P	446	54,830	4 20
Erisman & P	548	54,380	4 40
Erisman & P	580	47,610	4 50
J. Taylor	710	15,950	5 70
J. Pancard	110	10,710	5 35
A. Buechheger	109	8,300	2 87
J.

The Daily Commercial.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

Singer Sewing Machine—Straw & Morton.
Holiday Presents—Chas. Abel & Co.
Library Hall—Miss Clara Louise Kellogg's Concerts.
Orphans' Fair—Basement of St. Paul's Cathedral.
Fair and Festival—Eighth U. P. Church.
Masonic Hall—The Berger Family.
Trimble's Varieties Theater.
Opera House—Heart's Ease.
Academy of Music—European Novelties.
Skating—Union Skating Park.
Mercantile Library Hall—Satsuma's Japanese Troupe.
Warehouse for Rent—183 Liberty street.
Safe for Sale—157 Liberty street.
Annual Meeting—Western Pennsylvania Railroad Co.
Belting and Hose for Sale—Hartley, McKee & Co.
Reduction in Teas—T. C. Jenkins & Bro.
Notice—Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Co.
Wool Sewing Machines—146 Market street.
Aerated Crackers—Marvin's.
Bargains for the Holidays—Morgenstern & Co.
Humphrey's Specifics—McKelvan & McKennan.
Notice—Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Co.
Burnett's Cocoaine.
Employment Wanted—J. M., Commercial office.
Agents Wanted—Parmelee & Co.
Galaxy for January—Sheldon & Company.
Engine Shop and Foundry at Auction—A. McIlwaine.
House and Lot at Auction—A. Leggate.
Brown's Bronchial Troches.
Notice—Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Co.
Notice—Temperanceville and West Pittsburgh Savings Bank.
Wood Sewing Machines—146 Market street.
Teas, Sugars, Molasses—T. C. Jenkins & Bro.
Florence Sewing Machine—Heckert & McCain.
Pattern and Model-Maker—S. L. Vera.
Mineraline—James Mann & Sons.
Residence for Sale—A. W. Lukens.
Wood Sewing Machines—146 Market street.
Aerated Crackers—Marvin's.
Portable Planing Mill for Works.
Drug Store for Sale—E. E. Sellers & Co.
Homewood Residence for Sale—Mellon Bros.
Homewood Lots for Sale—Mellon Bros.
Wine of Life—Warner's.
Burnett's Kalliston.
Mortgages Wanted—Thos. K. Petty.
National Insurance Company of Alleghany.
Lace Leather—Hartley, McKee & Co.
Patent Solicitors—Munn & Co.
Boxgames and Flower Baskets—R. Cumming & Co.
Original One Dollar Store—45 Sixth street.

CITY MATTERS.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

Observations Made by the Storm Signal Service Officer of the United States Army.

PITTSBURGH, December 25, 1870.	7:23 A. M.	4:23 P. M.	11:23 P. M.
Height of barometer	30.12	30.12	30.12
Change since last report	.08	—.27	—.16
Thermometer	42	152	39°
Change in last 24 hours	2°	12°	3°
Direction of wind	SW	S	W
Velocity of wind—miles per hour			
Pressure of wind—pounds per square foot	C	C	B
Rainfall since last report—inches and hdths	0.00	0.00	0.00
State of weather	Fair.	Fair.	Snow

NOTES.—In the telegraphic reports, only the variations of the barometer since the last report are given; decrease being marked —, increase +, and the table by the minus sign.

Character of the clouds to save space, is indicated by letters of the alphabet, as follows: A, just perceptible; B, gently brisk; C, pleasant brisk; D, very brisk; E, high wind; F, very high wind; G, storm; H, violent gale; I hurricane; J, most violent hurricane.

State of the weather, in the same way, is indicated by numerals as follows: 1, clear; 2, fair; 3, light rain; 4, heavy rain; 5, snow.

JAMES WEST, Observer Sergeant.

NO DRUNKEN men were frozen on Saturday night.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE is the best hair dressing. tf

BRACELETS and jewelry of all descriptions at Biggs & Hoyle's, No. 6 Wylie street.

You can get the best oysters from shell or can, in every style, at Morgan's, No. 2 Sixth street.

RECOVERING.—Rev. Father Hickey, who has been quite ill, is now reported convalescent.

KNOCKED DOWN A LAMB.—For knocking down William Lamb, Michael Joyce was fined $10 and costs by Mayor Brush yesterday.

CROSSING ON THE ICE.—People were crossing the Monongahela river above Dam No. 1, on the ice yesterday.

DISORDERLY ON THE BRIDGE.—Mayor Brush, on Saturday, charged Samuel Herron twenty-five dollars and costs for disorderly conduct on the suspension bridge.

BROKEN RAIL.—Three Adams Express cars were thrown from the track on the Pennsylvania Railroad, at Rodebaugh's station, on Friday, by the breaking of a rail. No one was injured.

BUY YOUR WIFE A PRESENT.—Go to James H. Reed & Co.'s Jewelry store, No. 68 Fifth avenue, and buy her a set of beautiful jewelry which they have for Christmas presents.

SUPPOSED INCENDIARISM.—Fire Marshal Butler is investigating the cause of the fire in Tobias' clothing store, on Liberty street. It is now suspected to have been of incendiary origin.

FORESTALLING.—Catharine Wells was fined five dollars, Saturday, for forestalling the market, and Wm. Gibson was held to answer a similar charge, by Alderman Humbert.

LARCENY OF BOOTS.—A boy named Pat Maloy was committed to jail by Mayor Brush, on Saturday, to answer for the larceny of a pair of boots belonging to Jeff. Patterson. The boots were taken from Patterson's livery stable, on Fourth avenue.

SKATING.—As the skating season has fairly opened dealers in the article are driving a brisk trade. The "charcoal" on skates is very uncertain in this region and is not reaped every year.

WATCH PRESENTATION.—The policemen of the city presented Captain Reed with a fine gold watch on Saturday. Lieut. Wm. Barker presided at the meeting, and the presentation speech was made by Mr. W. G. Smythe, and responded to by Captain Reed. A dinner at Fulton's wound up the affair.

RESISTING A REVENUE OFFICER.—R. M. Wilson, late storekeeper for a distillery in Clarion county, was before United States Commissioner Gamble, Saturday, on a charge of having refused to deliver up the keys of the distillery to a man who had been appointed to fill the place. Wilson gave bail for trial.

"THIRTY-FOUR.—Mayor Brush disposed of thirty-four common cases on Sunday morning. The majority of the inmates, had they not been sobered after up the watch house, would doubtless have perished with the cold on Saturday night. Thus far we have not heard of any one being frozen.

SENTENCES.—Joseph Ridling, convicted of an assault and battery upon Elizabeth Kiersch, was on Saturday morning sentenced to pay a fine of five dollars and costs. George Kraus and Frot. Neff, who were convicted of an assault upon George Jacobs, were also sentenced to pay a fine of five dollars and costs.

ANOTHER ALARM.—Saturday morning between eight and nine o'clock an alarm was sounded from box 71. It was occasioned by the breaking out of the flames in the house of W. Nourse, which was burned Friday night. It was extinguished, however, without the aid of the engines.

THE great American prima donna, Miss Clara Louise Kellogg's grand concert, are advertised to take place on Friday and Saturday evenings, December 30th and 31st. The eminent pianist, Mr. Jas. M. Wehli, and other celebrated artists, are announced on the programme.

CAPTURED AND TURKEYED.—Saturday morning a basket containing poultry was stolen from a wagon in front of the Fort Wayne Railroad office on Penn avenue. The driver detected the thief, gave chase, overhauled, and, after securing the basket and thrashing the thief soundly, allowed him to depart.

RIBS BROKEN.—John Kerkmyler was driving in the vicinity of the Catholic Church, on Friday night, when his horse frightened, ran off, and threw him over an embankment, breaking several of his ribs. He was removed to his home on Roberts street, where he received proper attention.

SCIENCE AND THE BIBLE.—Our readers should not forget that the Rev. Mon. Moore, of Philadelphia, will lecture in the First Presbyterian Church, Allegheny City, on this and to-morrow evenings, on the "Harmony of Science and the Bible." Mr. Moore's reputation as a lecturer has preceded him from the East. We bespeak for him a liberal attendance.

SENT UP.—John Trennern was before the Mayor Saturday morning for abusing his wife and knocking down officer Smith. For the first offense he was charged $10 and costs, and for the second $25 and costs, in default of which he was sentenced to the Workhouse thirty days.

COSTLY AMUSEMENT.—Tim and James Ryan and Michael McFadden were disorderly in Murphy's saloon on Fourth avenue on Saturday night, and unfortunately for them damaged property to the amount of eight dollars. They were arrested, and after depositing five dollars and costs each with the Honor and liquidating Mr. Pancoast, were released.

A PROSPEROUS WEEK.—Last week was one of the liveliest and most prosperous in the history of the old and reliable book and stationary house of Messrs. J. R. Weldin & Co., No. 101 Wood street. Although the great bulk of the goods sold were in the line of fancy articles, yet many of the standard works, on the various departments of literature, met a positive request, and thousands of volumes were sold. The stock is still full and fresh, and those who have not yet laid in their supplies of books and fancy articles should call and examine.

WAIVED A HEARING.—Saturday afternoon at four o'clock, Justice Klein, of Sharpsburg, called up the case of John Bailey, charged on oath of his wife Emma with assault and battery. The charge is, it is alleged, struck deponent a blow in the face. A hearing was waived and bail in the sum of $300 entered for the accused to appear at court. It is stated the husband has a counter charge to prefer against the wife.

SLIGHT FIRE.—About five o'clock last evening there was an alarm of fire from box 21, Allegheny engine house, Seventh street. The engines responded promptly, when it was found the fire occurred in the basement of the Jewish Synagogue, on Eighth street, originating from the boiler. It was extinguished by the application of a few buckets of water, before any damage had been done.

FOR INDIGESTION, Dyspepsia, depression of spirits and general debility in their various forms, also as a preventive against fever and ague, and other intermittent fevers, use Peterophosphated ELIXIR of Calisaya," made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., of New York, and sold by all druggists, is the best tonic, and as a tonic for patients recovering from fever or other sickness it has no equal.

BEAUTIFUL GIFTS.—An inspection of the stock of J. R. Weldin & Co., 101 Wood street, will prove of value and interest to those who are looking for a gift. Their stock, which they have now on hand, consists of the most beautiful assortment of books, upon every subject, Bibles, Prayer Books and Testaments, in the most elaborate finish and style, while a large assortment of other useful articles, such as Albums in every style of finish and size, Port-folios, Portmonnaies, Work Boxes, Writing Desks, Backgeard Books, Games, etc., are on inspection and sale. An inspection of goods will give every satisfaction and afford a source of pleasure and information valuable to the purchaser.

Duff's College.

There is perhaps no institution in this country, and certainly not in this city, that has been of as much practical benefit to as many persons as Duff's Commercial College. It is one of the oldest and best established institutions of its character in the country, and its alumni embrace hundreds of the leading business men, not alone in this city, but in all the great business centers. The student is not only instructed in the theory of book-keeping in this institution, but receives a thorough, practical business education. The proprietors are both practical business men, and extensively engaged in the commission business under the firm name of P. Duff & Son.

Duff's College was never in a more flourishing condition than at present, and to business men a diploma from an institution of its standing is a high recommendation.

NEWPORT AND CINCINNATI BRIDGE.

Report of Board of Engineers Thereon, with their Recommendations Relative to the Navigation of the Ohio River.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS,
WASHINGTON, D. C., December 21, 1870.

SIR: In compliance with the resolution of the House of Representatives, of the 14th instant, calling for a copy of the report of the commission appointed to examine the bridges across the Ohio river, I herewith transmit a copy of a special report of a board of engineer officers, constituted in accordance with section 5 of the act of July 11th last, making appropriations for the improvement of rivers and harbors, of their examination of the Newport and Cincinnati Bridge.

It appears, from this report, that if the bridge between Newport and Cincinnati be completed as now designed, it will be a serious obstruction to navigation, greatest at the very period when the navigation is naturally the best for the most important branch of commerce on the river.

The Government of the United States is expending large sums yearly in successful efforts to improve the navigation of the Ohio, which efforts this bridge, if not modified before completion, will, in a great degree, neutralize.

It is earnestly recommended that the bridge company be required to modify the plan of the bridge so as to give, in the channel span of 400 feet, a clear heading at low water of not less than 100 feet; and that it be made obligatory upon that company to modify the location in all other respects, as recommended by the Board, as well as in this.

It is further recommended that the portion of the act of July 11, 1870, which authorizes the construction of draw bridges across the Ohio river, be repealed.

Examinations of the remaining bridges across the Ohio river have been made by the Board and the reports thereof will be submitted as soon as the necessary surveys are completed.

The resolution is herewith submitted.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Brigadier General and Chief of Engineers.

HON. W. W. BELKNAP, Secretary of War.

TO BRIGADIER GEN. A. A. HUMPHREYS, CHIEF OF ENGINEERS U. S. ARMY:

GENERAL: The Board appointed by your order, in accordance with section five of the act making appropriations for the improvements of rivers and harbors, approved July 11, 1870, have examined the Newport and Cincinnati bridge, now in process of construction over the Ohio river, and present the following special report upon the same:

SEC. 5, referred to above, is as follows:

And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized and required to detail three engineers, whose duty it shall be to examine all bridges now erected, or in process of erection, across the Ohio river, and to report whether, in their opinion, such bridges, or any of them, as now constructed, or proposed to be constructed, do or will interfere with the free and safe navigation of said river; and if they do or will so interfere, to report also what extent of span and elevation above water will be required to prevent obstruction to navigation, and their estimate of the cost required to change such bridges now built, or being built, to such width of span and elevation above the water as will prevent obstruction to navigation, such report to be made and communicated to the next session of Congress.

The duties imposed by the above law are so short, and apparently simple, as to require a lengthened report. To facilitate its consultation by those who wish to arrive at a knowledge of only the general features of the case, and of our conclusions and recommendations, we have made the first part of our report consist of a summary of the whole, and have placed the details of investigation in subsequent chapters, for the use of those who wish to thoroughly examine the subject and judge for themselves.

The Newport and Cincinnati Bridge Company possess, under the law approved July 14, 1862, and the joint resolution approved March 3, 1869, the option of building a bridge not less than forty feet above the High water of 1847, or to make an arch of 400 feet span, with the center of the arch not less than seventy feet above lowest water with a curve, with the exception of a limited part of the right to withdraw the assent given "in case the navigation of the river shall at any time be substantially impaired by the bridges authorized to be erected under the authority of this resolution, or shall direct the necessary modifications and alterations of said bridge."

We are unanimously of the opinion that this bridge, as being constructed, will be an obstruction to the free navigation of the Ohio river; and that it impracticably calls upon the authorities to exercise its specially reserved right of modification.

In order to assist to a full and clear comprehension of the subject in all its phases, we think it proper to present a brief abstract of the course of legislation and the practical subject of bridging the Ohio since the introduction of the bill which, in a modified form, became the law approved July 14, 1862. The history presented in the two chapters, and is made up from the debates in the Congressional Globe and the statements of members of Congress who voted for the joint resolution.

From this it appears that the law approved July 14, 1862, providing that the largest span should be 300 feet, was only agreed to at that time by the river interests on account of the alleged impracticability of making longer spans at reasonable expense. One of the provisions of this law required that if the bridge was built without a draw, it should not be less than ninety feet above lowest water, and not less than forty feet above highest water. Those provisions made no stipulation about the height above highest water of bridges using draws, and this has since become a very serious omission, in consequence of its operations having been extended so as to include Cincinnati. 70 feet above low water, and at least 25 above highest water at Steubenville, while at Cincinnati 70 feet above lowest water is but 17½ feet above highest water.

The reasons for requiring the draw openings to be only 100 feet does not appear in the debates, but they were pronounced too narrow at the time by several members.

It has been stated that the joint resolution approved March 3, 1869, was a compromise between the navigation and bridge interests, but that only was in regard to length of span. The navigation interests have been striving to secure 500-feet spans instead of 400, and the compromise was on 400 feet for the main span. Representatives J. K. Moorhead, Benjamin Ingham and S. F. Wilcox, who, for the joint resolution, state that it was with the express understanding that the bridge was not to be of less height than existing suspension bridges, or not less than forty feet above highest water. It is most unfortunate that Mr. Bolton, who was also made a part of the resolution itself, did not take effect of the bridge companies at Steubenville, Wheeling and Parkersburg to build low bridges, under this act for a low bridge to be overlooked. The reason for a high bridge under the present law would have been satisfactory. These facts show that the compromise, as understood by those who made it, has not been complied with in building the bridge at Cincinnati on the draw-bridge plan, and that it lacks the essential quality of a compromise in not being understood in the same sense by those who are said to have made it; and hence it cannot be made a reason for Congress refusing from overruling the preserved right to compel the modification of the bridge by the Government of the United States, as the conservator of the public rights on these great navigable streams; and though parties interested in special branches of trade may consent to certain designs of bridges, the Government alone, comprehending all interests, should be the final judge in such matters.

It is proper to state in regard to long spans of 400 feet and upwards, that they are not impracticable at reasonable expense, and that when properly proportioned they are much more stable and safe than smaller spans, because their own weight is so great in proportion to the moving load that the latter changes the permanent set strain but little, and that proportionally widened and lengthened are just as firm as lower and more complex systems, and have also to sustain is not one-tenth of the crushing load. These who wish to see these points illustrated can do so by visiting Louisville and examining the bridge built at that place across the Ohio—an admirable structure which covers every objection that can be made against a high bridge.

A detailed description of the Newport and Cincinnati bridge as it is in process of erection will be given further on. From this it will be seen that the piers, however, are not parallel to the channel, and make an angle of 12 degrees with the axis of the bridge. The effect of this want of parallelism is to contract the width of the span 100 feet, which is less than the law requires.

The foundations of the piers are not laid deep enough in the bed of the river and will require protection, and unless such be duly and properly applied to each pier, there will be a still further reduction of the channel-way. Our examination was made when the river was at the lowest summer stage. It is probable that the course of the current is not materially different at other stages, and therefore we have to report that piers are not parallel with the current as the law requires.

The angle which the piers make with the current is occasioned by the line of the bridge being taken so as to accommodate the railroad approaches from the Little Miami depot. This curve, 1,745 feet in the curve with a radius of 669 feet on the bridge over the Ohio and Mississippi River, in Cincinnati side. This curve compelled the use of those two short spans, where otherwise a single span would have been better. The cost of the bridge was thus increased, and the flow of the river at high water was obstructed.

Under the law one of the spans, next the main span, must give a clear opening of 220 feet, and as the curve spoken of above would not allow of placing placed on the Cincinnati side, it was placed on the Newport side of the main span. Although this main span is over the deepest water, it is said that the main flow at high water is somewhat on the Newport side of it, and it would have been better to place the 220 foot span on the Cincinnati side, and the 400 foot span 220 feet nearer the Newport side. The position of this main span is not in violation of the law, but its location might have been made much better for navigation, that this fact alone demonstrates the importance that there should be on the Government to supervise the location of bridges.

At the draw span, both of the rest piers are at right angles with the line of bridge, and make an angle of 12° with the current. The pivot pier and its protection, however, are built parallel with the current. This pier of the right to withdraw the assent given "in case the navigation of the river shall at any time be substantially impaired by the bridges authorized to be erected under the authority of this resolution, or shall direct the necessary modifications and alterations of said bridge."

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